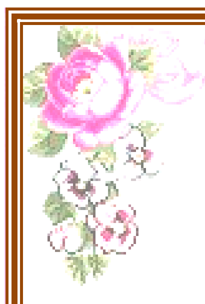
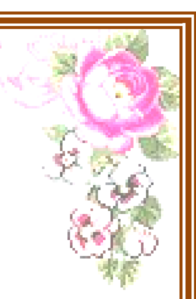



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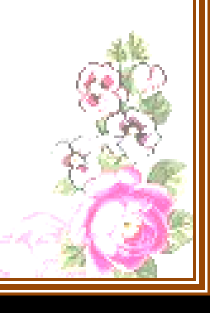
الثانوية العامة

FACEBOOK & YOUTUBE & TELEGRAM




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UNIT 1:- READ ALL ABOUT I

The simple Past tense زمن الماضي البسيط

لاحظ:

S = الفاعل **v=** الفعل **v2=** التصريف الثانى **o=** المفعول **p.p =** التصريف الثالث للفعل **inf =** المصدر

تكوينه	Negative	Question	Passive
S + v2 (past) She cleaned the room I played football last day I used to play football.	**S + didn't + inf** She didn't clean the room I didn't play football . I didn't use to play ,,,,,,	**Did + s + inf ?** **Did she clean the room ?** **-wh + did + s + inf ?** When did you play football? Did you use to play ....?	**O + (was-were) + p.p** The room was cleaned by her Football was played by me
S + (was , were) + اسم او صفة I was happy	S + (was , were) not +.... I wasn't happy	**(Was, were) + s +** اسم و صفة Was he happy ?	

الاستخدام

1-هذا الزمن يعبر عن حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى أو فى حالة سرد احداث قصة مثل:

- Last summer I went to Alex and I swam in the sea every day

- She **visited** London in 2010.
- I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.
- At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordan.

2- ويستخدم لتعبير علي عادة في الماضي لم تعد تحدث الآن .

- I **played** tennis every day **when I was younger**.
- I **always ate** breakfast before I went to school.
- She **cooked** lunch every day last week.

كما يمكن ان نستخدم فى هذة الحالة

used to + inf. اعتاد أن

✍ تستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف فى الماضى و الحاضر :

- I **used to eat** breakfast before I **went** to school.
- He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** (swim).
- He **used to be** **late** all the time. Now, he **isn't** (late).

✍ وفي حالة النفى نستخدم: **didn't use to +** مصدر

- I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I do.

✍ وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم: **did +** فاعل **+ use to +** مصدر

- **Did you use to walk** to school? - Where **did you use to live**?

✍ تستخدم **no longer** بدلا من **used to** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط:

- He **used to smoke**. = He **no longer** smokes.

✍ تستخدم **any more / any longer** بدلا من **used to** مع نفى الفعل فى المضارع البسيط و تأتى فى نهاية الجملة:

- He **used to smoke**. = He **doesn't smoke any more**.

used to = It was my habit to .... / I was in / got the habit of ....

- كما يمكن التعبير عن عادة في الماضي باستخدام **(was / were used to + v.ing).**

- I **was used to eating** **breakfast before I went to school**

3- في الحالة الثانية من **(If)** الشرطية.

- **If** he **helped** us, we **would win**.

4 - يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ليعبر عن أحداث مستبعدة أو مستحيلة الحدوث في المضارع أو المستقبل.

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- I wish mum wasn't ill. - I wish the Egyptian team played well.

2- It's time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- It's time he paid the bill. - It is time father arrived.

2- I 'd rather + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- I would rather she helped him. - I'd rather Ali didn't come.

♣I visited my uncle last week .	نستخدم الماضي البسيط عند تحديد وقت ماضي بدلا من (used to)
(be / get / become) + (used to / accustomed to) + (v + ing) معتاد على	
♣I'm used to playing football	♣We aren't used to that heat .
♣Is he used to playing football ?	♣ Does he usually play football ?
♣She becomes used to eating	♣He is accustomed to drinking black coffee .
♣He was used to loud noise	(be + used to) عند وجود اسم نستخدم)

- نستخدم (المصدر + used to / المصدر+ would) للحديث عن أحداث متكررة في الماضي

⏩Too many tourists would / used to visit the diving centres

⏩ When I was young , I always used to help my mother = I would always help my mother

⏩When she was young , she (would) (used to) cry easily .

⏩My mother used to / would buy me nice clothes when I was young

نستخدم (used to) ولا تستخدم (would) لوصف حالة الماضية أي مع الأفعال التقريرية مثل:

(be/ have/ love / hate /enjoy / want / wish /weigh / hear / cost /deserve / understand / feel).

♣I used to be naughty / ♣We used to have a small boat

♣He used to enjoy eating sweets.

♣ I used to like vegetables . ♣ They used to own a big mansion.

في النفي نستخدم { didn't use to + (المصدر) }

♣They didn't use to send e-mails, like many people do today.

في السؤال نستخدم (did) ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

♣Did your mother use to read to you when you were younger?

إذا كانت بمعنى (يستخدم) يأتي بعدها المصدر + is used to

⏩ The pen is used to write with

⏩The thermometer is used to measure (for measuring) temperature

✍ يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة - one day - in 2007 – from + سنة + to + سنة – When I was..................

- How long ago = When - for

- I last ate fish when I was in Alex

Ex

1- Not many girls …………to school in Egypt in the early 20th century.

a- goes b-- going c- gone d– went

2- I always …………..tennis during my previous visit to Aswan.

a-play b- plays c- played d– playing

3- When I was on holiday, I always ………………….on the beach.

a-played b- play c- playing d– plays

4- He……………….abroad three years ago.

a- travel b- is travelling c- travelled d– travels

5- Neil Armstrong ……………….. on the moon in 1969.

a-walk b- walks c- walked d– walking

6- My sister …………………pictures in her book a few minutes ago.
a- is sticking b- would stick c- stuck d– stick

7- I ……………………. to the museum in 2015.
a) had gone b) have gone c) went d) go

8- At the age of seven, my parents .... me to Jordan.
a) are taking b) were taking c) took d) take

9-John is used to …………………………..a ten-year-old small car,
a- drive b– drives c- driving d – driven

10-He used to play football but now he …………….
a- didn't b– don't c – doesn't d – does

11-When I was young, I used to ……………a phobia of spiders
a- had b– has c– have got d– have

12-Where ………………… you use to go for holiday when you were a child?
a-do b– does c– had d- did

13-Not only -------------- well but he also scored a fantastic goal.
a) he played b) played he c) did he play d) he did play.

14-There …………………….be a school here.
a-(used to b – would c– were used to d– uses to

15-The hammer is used to ………………nails.
a-hit b- hitting c– hits d – for hitting

The Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

تكوينة	النفى	Question	Passive
S+(was-were)+v+ ing He was reading at 8pm yesterday (i-he- she – it) + was (they – we –you)+ were	(Wasn't -weren't) +ving He wasn't reading	اولا السؤال بهل (الإيجاب والنفي) (Was-were) + s +ving +…? Was he reading ……..? Yes , he was - - no, he wasn't ثانيا السؤال بأداة استفهام Wh +(Was-were) + s +ving ..? What was he reading ………? He was reading a book ……	O + (was, were) + being + p.p The room was cleaned by Her

الاستخدام

1- يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا لفتـــرة أو في وقت محدد في الماضي

- Between six and half past six this morning, I was having breakfast.
- Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.
- I was travelling to Cairo at eight o'clock (yesterday) this morning.

✍ يستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية :

- all day yesterday = the عندما- when فى اللحظة التى - just as بينما - as بينما While
- yesterday morning / at noon طوال الوقت - all the timeطوال الأمسwhole day yesterday

2-- يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع كلمات مثل (While / when / As / Just as) للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي قطعه حدث أخرفي الماضي البسيط

-While / As / When / Just as (فاعل) ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط (الحدثان تقاطعا)

- While I was sleeping, a thief entered the house.
= As I was sleeping, a thief entered the house.

3- يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع While / when / As / Just as للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي

(الحدثان لم يتقاطعا)... ماضي مستمر ... , ... ماضي مستمر .... (While / As / When / Just as)

-(While / As / Just as) my mother was making the dinner, I was looking after my sister.

- While I was studying, my father was reading.

- While she was walking in the street, she met one of her old friends.

- إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (v .ing)

- While playing, I fell down.

Choose

- While (playing – he was playing) football, he scored a goal.

when

When (فاعل) ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط

When (فاعل) ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر

✍ يمكن أن يأتي بعد when ماضى بسيط ثم ماضى مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى :

- I was studying English when the lights went out.

- The lights went out when I was studying English.

- When I was having a shower , the phone rang

يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط :

- يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط إذا كانا متتابعين و لم يقطع احدهما الآخر

- -When he arrived , he found the door locked.

لاحظ

- يمكن استخدام during بدلا من while و يأتي بعدها noun

- While he was playing the game, he got hurt.

- During the game, he got hurt. = - He got hurt during the game.

- During the party, I met an old friend.

- During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

- يمكن استخدام On بدلا من when و يأتي بعدها V. ing أو اسم

- On arriving / his arrival, he found the door locked.

-الفعل بعد and يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:

- He was writing a letter and listening to some music.

- يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضى مستمر و الفعل الأخر ماضى بسيط :

- Magdy couldn't hear the phone because he was having a shower.

- لاحظ : لا يستخدم V.To.Be فى الاستمرار ولكن نكتفى بـ was / were فقط .

- While / When I was at school, I worked to a plan.

- عادة لا نستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الأفعال التى تصف حالة، شعور، حاسة، رأى، فهم، ادراك ، ملكية ولكن نستخدم معها ماضى بسيط لأنها تعبر عن حالة ثابتة ودائمة :

- لاحظ عدم استخدام الأفعال الدالة على الحالة في الماضي المستمر.

- She (seemed – ~~was seeming~~) ill when I visited her.

- While I was at home, someone knocked on the door. (NOT: ~~was being~~)

لكن أفعال الحواس قد تأتى فى الاستمرار اذا جاءت بمعنى مؤقت و متغير مثل:

- Where are you? - I'm tasting the food. – Why are you smelling the food?

- هي مجموعة من الكلمات تبدأ بـ (V.ing) و تستخدم بدلا من جملة كاملة مبنية للمعلوم.

- As Sara was walking to town yesterday, she saw two of her friends.
- Walking to town yesterday, Sara saw two of her school friends.
- As Rami was running down the road, he fell over and hurt his back.
\- Running down the road , Rami fell over and hurt his back

EX

1- While she …………………….. her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a) did b) was doing c) is doing d) would do

2- Yesterday evening, we …………for our English test when all the lights went out.
a) had revised b) were revising c) revised d) revising

3- What ……………… at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a) were you doing b) did you do c) you were doing d) do you do

4- Someone phoned me while I .... the dinner .
a) cook b) was cooked c) am cooking d) was cooking

5- while ……………………… football , he fell down.
a-played b- playing c- was playing d- had played)

6- She was ....a picnic on Sunday .
a- have b– having c – has d– had)

7. What.........yesterday while the match was being broadcasted?
a. were you done b. are you doing c. were you doing d. you were doing

8-Nesma first met her best friend while she................... at primary school.
a) has been b) was being c) was d) is

9– When my father ....I was sleeping.
a-arrived b– was arriving c – arrives d - arriving

10-When the telephone rung , I ....breakfast.
a-was having b- having c– has

The present perfect tense المضارع التام

Form	Negative	Question	Passive
S+(have + has) + p. p I have cleaned my room (I-we-you-they) +have (he-she-it)+ has.	S + (Haven't – hasn't) +pp I haven't cleaned my room	Yes , No Have you cleaned your room? Wh What Have you cleaned ?	O + (have-has) + been + p.p The room has been cleaned by Her

الاستخدام

1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وأثـــــره مازال موجود في الحاضر.

- Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today
- She has cleaned the kitchen. (The kitchen is clean now)
- He has broken his leg. (He can't walk easily)
- Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.

2- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها عادة مع (ever) و (never)

- I have never eaten Chinese food. - Have you ever ridden a camel?
- Have you ever met anyone famous?
- I have never flown on a plane. Have you ever tried snorkelling?

3- يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقت حدوثه. وعند التحديد نستخدم ماضى بسيط :

- She has polished her shoes. - He has fed the sheep.
- Ahmed has been to many countries, but he hasn't visited England yet.

لاحظ الاختلاف الثانيه تم تحديد الزمن لذلك استخدمنا ماضي بسيط

- She has polished her shoes. - She polished her shoes yesterday.

4- يدل المضارع التام على حدث متكر (عدد ما تم انجازه) (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدوث مرة أخرى) :

- Ronaldo has scored a hundred goals. (He can score more.)
- She has been to the cinema twice this week. (and the week isn't over yet.)
- I have been to France three times.

- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضى البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعنى ذلك أن الحدث توقف :

- He wrote 46 novels. (He stopped writing. / he died)

5- يستخدم إذا انتهت الجملة بكلمة before :
- I'm sure I haven't seen this man before

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

Just / already / yet / so far حتى الآن / ever / never / lately / recently / since / for / so far / up till now / over the ages (years))

أولا: (already – just)
نضع (already – just) فى الجمل المثبتة بعد بـ have / has وقبل p.p

- -I have just done my homework .
- -I have already done my homework .

♦ يمكن أن تأتى already فى نهاية الجملة:

- • Twenty million people have seen the film already.

♦ نستخدم already في الأسئلة.(فى حالة المفاجئة)

- - Have you already written to John?

♦الاختلاف بين (already - just) فى الجملة:

- • I have just finished the homework. = I finished the homework a moment ago.
- • I've already done the job. • = I did the job two hours ago.
- Choose: The plane has (already – just) flown . I can see it in the sky.

ثانيا؛ (Never-ever)
1- : نضع (never) فى الجملة العادية بعد have / has وقبل التصريف الثالث لتدل على النفى

Ex:I have never seen Ali before

2- " نضع (ever) فى السؤال البادئ بـ (have / has) وقبل p.p .

Ex. Have you ever seen a tiger ? .

وتستخدم (ever)أيضا مع التفضيل مثل:

Ex: this is the best film, I have ever seen

ثالثا _ نضع (yet)	
1-فى نهاية الجملة المنفية	Ex : I haven't finished my homework yet
2- وفى نهاية السؤال المثبت	Ex: have you finished your homework yet?

.

لكن لاحظ اذا تم الحدث نستخدم already وليس yet في نهايه السؤال

- Have you finished the test (yet – already)? – You are quick.
- Have you finished the test (yet – already)? – You should hurry

- He came late,yet he attended the meeting. ملحوظه yet بمعني لكن او مع ذلك

رابعا :

مضارع تام	lately مؤخرا recently حديثا so far up till now حتى الان

– تستخدم كل من (recently / lately) بنفس الطريقة في السؤال

- Has Salah scored goals lately / recently?

وفي النفي (lately) وفي الإثبات و (recently) - يفضل استخدامها فى الاثبات

- She has moved to a new house recently. - He hasn't phoned me lately.

خامسا :

1-Since + بداية فترة زمنية أو اسم	For + مدة زمنية محددة
♦Since 4 o'clock / This morning / Monday / Last week / 2015/ then / the last meeting / her graduation / the party ♦I haven't seen him since last week. ♦They have studied English since 2000 -لا حظ هذة الجملة - I have studied English since 3 years ago 2- since ------ ماضي بسيط ♦He has worked here since he graduated. ♦Since he graduated , he hasn't found a good job 3- It is + المدة + since + فاعل + ماضي بسيط ♦It is five weeks since he lived here.:	♦For 2 hours / 5 days /the last week/ 9 months/ 5 years/a week / a long time / ages / a while - the last hours- a short time / more than 20 years ♦I haven't seen him for the last week. ♦They have studied English for 7 years.

وأخيرا لاحظ

♦الاختلاف بين (ago - for) فى الجملة

- I have studied English for 3 years (presnt perfect)
- I studied English 3 years ago (past simple)

لكن لاحظ ان for تاتى مع الماضى البسيط اذا كنت تتكلم عن حدث انتهى فى الماضى

-I lived in tanta for 10 years, but now I live in Alx

♦ الاختلاف بين (in - since) فى الجملة

-I have studied English since 2000 (present perfect)
-I studied English in 2000 (past simple)

♦الاختلاف بين (when - since) فى الجملة

-I have studied English since I was 10 years old (present perfect)
-I studied English when I was 10 years old (past simple)

لكن لاحظ ان since تاتى مع الماضى التام اذا كنت تتكلم عن حدث انتهى فى الماضى قبل حدث اخر

-my father retired last week, he had worked as a teacher since his graduation

♦الاختلاف بين (just now - just) فى الجملة

- I have just come (present perfect)
-I came just now (past simple)

-وفى النهاية لاحظ اننا نستخدم **(has /have been to)** بمعنى ذهب لمكان وعاد أما **(has /have gone to** ذهب لمكان ومازال هناك (لم يعد)

- My sister **has gone** to school. (She is still at school now.)
- My sister **has been to** the cinema. (She isn't there now).

المضارع التام المستمر من Have/has been +V- ing

ويعبر عن حدث بدأ واستمر حتى الآن

- **I've been studying** all day.

لتوضيح نتيجة موقف فى الحاضر

- **I've been running.** That's why I'm so tired.
- **It's been raining** a lot recently

ويعبر عن حدث استمر بشكل منتظم من الماضى الى الحاضر

- **I've been learning** Greek for the last few months.

ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر غالباً مع:

All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for…now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over the last few months

لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام فقط:

1-عندما لا يستغرق الفعل وقتاً طويلاً

- My uncle **has joined** the army.

2-عندما نذكر عدد المرات التي قمنا فيها بالحدث

- Mona **has sent** me **three e-mails**.:

3-في حالة وجود أفعال الحواس و الشعور والادراك لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة:

- **I've known** Yara since kindergarten.

-I have been living in Cairo for ten years. It has been raining all day.

-Choose the correct answer:

1-i haven't met the manager (just – yet – ever – since)
2- Dalia has practiced her hobby (since – for – yet – recently) a long time.
3- Rehab (*visits - has visited - is visiting -visit*) London recently
4- They (have been – have gone – had gone - gone) to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
5- She (has left – leaves – left – would leave) for work already
6- Have you eaten all these bananas (ever – never – yet – since)? .
7- I have known him (since – when – for – ago) we joined the university.
8-Noha has (already – yet – never – ever) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
9-Adel has graduated from university (for – since - in – until) 2003.
10-We have lived in Cairo since we (have married – married – get married – marry)
11-He (eats – has eaten – had eaten – is eating) three sandwiches up till now
12- The plane (left – already left – just left - has just left). I can see it in the sky!
13- My uncle has lived abroad (for – already – yet- since) five years ago .
14-Hala cannot play tennis because she (hurt – had hurt – hurts - has hurt) her hand
15-Hamid's hair is wet because he (has – had had - has had – had) a shower.
16-Radwa doesn't know what flying is like as she (flies–flew – has never flown- not flies)
17.I'm sure Hanan will do well in her test. She.................. all weekend.
a.studies b. has been studied c. has been studying d. studied
18. (Does she . Has she . Can she . Was she) been cooking for long

WRITING

1-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?
a Mother said, "Where have you been, Ahmed?"
b Mother said. "Where have you been, Ahmed?"
c Mother said, "where have you been! Ahmed?"
d Mother said, "Where have you been? Ahmed?"

2- When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an.................sentence.
a closing   b introduction   c conclusion   d ending

3- Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?
b Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, ali?
c Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali.
d Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?"

4- A/an ....essay is a form of academic writing which is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc.
a narrative   b descriptive   c argumentative   d formal

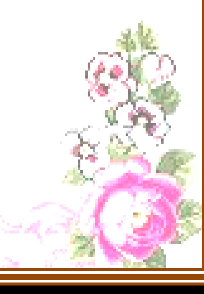
5- In a formal email, you will conclude it with "................. ".
a Bye   b Yours sincerely   c See you later   d See you soon.

6- Which of the following is structurally correct?
a Since years, I haven't played football.
b It's years since I have last played football.
c It's years since I played football.
d I had played football years ago.

7-- Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
a Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry German and physics.
b Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
c Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
d Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology chemistry, German and physics.

8- One of the following sentences can't be used when you conclude an essay on the advantages of the internet:
a To sum up, the internet is one of the most useful inventions.
b In my opinion, the internet has a lot of drawbacks in case we use it badly.
c In conclusion, the internet is very useful to all of us.
d In brief, the internet has made the world a small village.

9- Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
a No sooner I had typed the report, than I emailed the manager.
b No sooner had I typed the report than I emailed the manager.
c I had no sooner typed the report when I emailed the manager.
d No sooner I had typed the report when I emailed the manager.



10- 'This physicist, who broke all the stereotypes of the time, is now a much admired role model for many aspiring female scientists'. This could be part of an article about.................

a the inspiration of historic female figures.
b the difficulties male scientists face in their jobs.
c why it is necessary to be passionate about your job.
d why science is not an easy area to work in

TRANSLATION

3. Choose the correct translation:

.يجب أن نتحلى بالصبر والصمود فى مواجهة مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية

1.We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.
2.We must characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.
3.We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the hand of our current economic problems.
4.We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problem.

.يجب على شبابنا دفع عجلة التنمية من أجل مستقبل أفضل

1. Our youth should pushs the acceleration of development for a better future.
2.Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a better future.
3.Our youth should push the acceleration for development for a better future.
4.Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a bad future

.إن الشعب المصرى بأسره يرفض الرهاب والعنف وقتل الابرياء

1.The Egyptian people as a whole reject terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
2.The Egyptian people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
3. The Egyptian people as a whole rejects tourism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
4.The Egypt people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

Choose the right answer

-Our deserts are one of the chief sources of wealth. If we give them due care, we can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing the cultivated land and constructing new industrial projects. New cities could grow up in these areas and lead to our economic development.

1.تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغا يمكننا نقص دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الراضى وتشييد المشاريع القتصادية فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الي المو الاقتصادي
2.تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغا يمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى و عدم تشييد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو القتصادي
3- تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغا يمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى و تشييد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة لا يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو القتصادي
4- تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغا يمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى و تشييد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو القتصادي

2.Thanks to modern inventions, life has become easy. One can go from one place to another in a car, by train or by plane. Modern means of transport have made it possible to enjoy travel.

1.لقد أصبحت الحياة صعبة بفضل الختراعات الحديثه لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لاخر بالسيارة أو بالقطاراو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر..
2.لقد أصبحت الحياة افضل بفضل الختراعات الحديثه لان المرء لا يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لاخر بالسيارة أو بالقطاراو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر..
3.لقد أصبحت الحياة افضل بفضل الختراعات الحديثه لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لاخر بالسيارة أو بالقطاراو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر..
4.لقد أصبحت الحياة صعبة بفضل الختراعات الحديثه لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لاخر بالسيارة أو بالقطاراو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل القديمة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر..

-Choose the correct answer:

1- I once used to …………….. the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.

a) reading b) read c) was reading d) had read

2- What ………………….. when I called you? You sounded very busy.

a) did you do b) do you do c) had you done d) were you doing

3- When I …………….. my homework, my sister was listening to music.

a) did b) was doing c) is doing d) would do

4- I (had gone – have gone – went – go) to the museum in 2015.

5- Yesterday evening, we ………for our English test when all the lights went out.

a) had revised b) were revising c) revised d) revising

6 - My mother made me a cake. It …………..of lemons.

a) was tasting b) tasted c) would taste d) had tasted

7—I'd rather you ---------------- with your sister as she needs your support.

a) were going b) have gone c) had gone d) went

8- My sister married last week .She ------------------- since two years ago.

a) has been engaged b) has engaged c) had been engaged d) is engaged

9- Ahmed didn't do any revision last night , (has he – had he – he did – did he) ?

10- (On – While – During – Just as) my stay in London , I learnt English

11- What ……………… at eight o'clock yesterday evening?

a) were you doing b) did you do c) you were doing d) do you do

12-My mother used to tidy my room but now she (is – isn't – does – doesn't)

13- (On – While – during - As) seeing the car accident until I called the ambulance.

14- At the age of seven, my parents (taking- were taken – take – took) me to Jordan.

15-He (gave – was given has given – had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.

16-Someone phoned me while I .... the dinner .

a) cook b) was cooked c) am cooking d) was cooking

17-While my car............................... I went to the cafe to drink coffee.

a)was mending b) was being mended c) has mended d) had mended

18-While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister .... after.

a) was looking b) has been looked c) was being looked d) had looked

19- (while – When – On – During) my arrival home, I smelt fire .

20-He …………….. need much sleep, but he does now

a) didn't use to b) isn't used to c) used d) uses

21- While (playing – played – was playing – is playing) football , he fell down.

22-While finishing one story, he ……………. of another one

a) thinks b) is thinking c) was thinking d) has thought.

23- When I was young , I --------------- football with my friends every day.

a) played b) play c) was playing d) am playing

24- Why are you still in bed. It's time you (get – got – to get – getting) up.

25- (While – During – On – Just) in Alexandria , i went to the sea a lot .

26-Have you met the manager (just – yet – ever – since) ?

27- Dalia has practised her hobby (since – for – yet – recently) a long time.

28- Reham *(visits - has visited - is visiting -visit)* London recently

29- They (have been – have gone – had gone - gone) to the USA. They are in Cairo now.

30- She (has left – leaves – left – would leave) for work already

31- Have you eaten all these bananas (ever – never – already – since)? .

32- Samir and Nagy (were – have gone – have been – had been) friends all their lives.

33- I have known him (since – when – for – ago) we joined the university.

34-Noha has (already – yet – never – ever) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.

35-Adel has graduated from university (for – since - in – until) 2003.

36-We have lived in Cairo since we (have married – married – get married – marry)

37-The manager has met many people (when – on – after -since) he arrived at his office.

38- It's five hours since she (has come – come – coming – came) back home.

39-He (eats – has eaten – had eaten – is eating) three sandwiches up till now

40-This tree (grew – grows – will grow – has grown) phenomenally tall over the years.

41-They (lived – have lived – were living – live) in Luxor since 2015.

42-I can't phone my parents because I (lost – was losing – have lost -lose) my phone.

43- Nawal hasn't studied the present (already – yet – ago – recent)

44- The plane (left – already left – just left - has just left). I can see it in the sky!

45- My uncle has lived abroad (for – already – yet- since) five years ago .

46-Hala cannot play tennis because she (hurt – had hurt – hurts - has hurt) her hand

47-Basel is not hungry because he (has eaten – eats – is eaten –ate) a big lunch.

48- We can't go home by bus because the last bus (left – has left – leaves - had left)

49- She graduated last year. She (has studied – studied – will study – studies) here for 4 years.

50-Hamid's hair is wet because he (has – had had - has had – had) a shower.

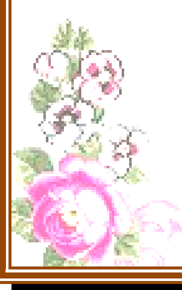
51-Radwa doesn't know what flying is like as she (flies–flew – has never flown- not flies).

52-What have you (ever – yet – since – never) done that you would like to do?

53-How long have you studied English (ago – just – since – for)?

54-(For – Until – About – Since) when have you lived in your home?

55- I have never eaten shrimps (ever – by – before – after)





VOC

digital	رقمي	summarise	يلخص	upset	مزعج
version	نسخه	guess	يخمن	emotional	عاطفي
print	يطبع	warning	تحذير	effect	تأثير
role	دور	lawyer	محامي	match	يطابق- مباراه
society	مجتمع	claim	يدعي	extreme	شديد
compare	يقارن	type	نـوع –يكتب علـي	objectives	اهداف
style	اسلوب	Passengers	مسافرين	excitement	دهشه
persuasive	مقنع	copy	نسخه	prove	يثبت
affairs	شئون	occur	يحدث	exist	يوجد
key	مفتاح - رئيسي	rescue	ينقذ	phrase	عباره
points	نقاط	security	امن	verb	فعل
lecture	محاضره	booksellers	بائعي الكتب	mean	يعني- يقصد- بخيل
report	تقرير - يبلغ	highlights	اهم الاحداث- يهتم	particular	خاص
event	حدث	piracy	قرصنه	remove	يزيل
Review	مقالـــه نقديـــه-	pirate	قرصان	Imagine	يتخيل
identify	يتعرف علي	common	عام - شامل	pages	صفحات
bias	التحيز	cheat	يغش - يخدع	interview	مقابله شخصيه
skills	مهارات	ruin	يؤذي- يدمر	reporter	مراسل
exaggeration	مبالغه - اسراف	source	مصدر	eyewitness	شاهد عيان
description	وصف	report	يبلغ- تقرير	wait for	ينتظر
type	نوع	scene	مشهد	summary	ملخص
tabloid	صحيفه شعبيه	surprise	مفاجأه	member	عضو
come out	يَصْدُر (كتاب)	share	يشارك	afford	يتحمل تكاليف
publish	ينشـــر	free	حر - فاضي	crime	جريمه
publisher	ناشر - دار نشر	character	شخصيه	criminal	مجرم
publication	نشر	ending	نهايه	similarity	تشابه
headlines	عنوان رئيسي	demand	يطلب	difference	اختلاف
include	يتضمن	damage	تلف - خساره	breath	نفس
rhymes	قوافي	occasion	مناسبه	clear	واضح- يبريء
appear	يظهر	illegal	غير قانوني	firefighter	رجل المطافيء
broadsheet	صحيفه علي ورق	investigator	محقق	fire	نار - يفصل
formal	رسمي	fans	معجبـــــــين -	thankful	شاكر
due	كاف – مناسب-	shock	صدمه	pay	يدفع
article	مقاله	news	الاخبار	download	ينزل من علي النت
contents	محجوزه بالكامل	terrible	فظيع	court	محكمه –ملعب تنس
secret	متجمد	prison	السجن	accident	حادثه
commuity	مجتمع	behave	يتصرف	incident	حادث مفاجيء
Fortunately	لحسن الحظ	strict	حازم	sum	مبلغ - مسأله
websites	مواقع علي البت	serious	جاد	require	يتطلب
up-to-date	حديث	current	حالي	punish	يعاقب
remove	يزيل	mislead	يضلل	omission	حذف
Point of view	وجهه نظر	spin	غـزل –يـدور حـول	Media	دوره اعلاميه
placement	توظيف – وضع-	spoil	يتلف	editor	محرر
facts	حقائق	certain	مؤكد	data	بيانات
support	يؤيد- يساند	nervousness	عصبيه	persuade	يقنع
citizen	مواطن	journalism	الصحافه	positives	ايجابيات
negatives	سلبيات	trap	فخ- مصيده	snowstorm	عاصفه ثلجيه
permission	اذن	dig out	يحفر - ينقب	spade	جاروف
Social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	conclude	يختم- يستنتج	consequent	وبالتالي
Refer to	يشير الي	personally	شخصيا	whilst	بينما

conclusion	خاتمه	state	يحدد- حاله	due to	بسبب
impact on	تأثير علي	compensate	يعوض	Sum up	يلخص
recent	حديث	law	قانون	constant	مستمر
regular	يتطلب	In my view	من وجهه نظري	cycle	يركب عجله
former	السابق	factual	واقعي	anxious	قلق
Danish	دنمراكي	quality	صفه - جوده	In turn	و بالتالي
copyright	حقوق الطبع	interview	مقابله شخصيه	public	العامه
convict	مدان - متهم	rights	حقوق	available	متاح
violate	ينتهك حق	obtain	يحصل علي	effort	مجهود
Exclusive	حصري	priceless	لا يقدر بثمن	stunning	مدهش
display	يعرض	mention	يذكر	exhibitions	معارض
recommend	يوصي - يرشح	discuss	يناقش	exhibits	معروضات
opinion	رأي	journalist	صحفي	experience	خبره - تجربه
progress	تقدم	grumpy	غاضب	actor	ممثل
sequence	تسلسل- سياق	action	فعل - حدث	trainee	متدرب
local	محلي	apprenticeship	تدريب مهني	repeat	يكرر - يعيد
habits	عادات	feelings	مشاعر	volunteer	متطوع
break	فسحه	celebrity	شخص مشهور	rescuers	منقذين
block	يسد - حظر	traffic	المرور	weigh	يزن
captain	قائد السفينه	spin	يلف - يدور	result	نتيجه
route	خط سير	add	بضيف - يجمع	announce	يعلن
square	مربع	products	منتجات	cost	تكلفه
authorities	سلطات	bitter	لاذع - مر	wind	الرياح
accurate	متقن	trustful	موثوق به	business	شركه
quality	جوده - صفه	volunteer	متطوع		

Definitions

piracy	The crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs	قرصنه
scene	A single piece of action that happens in one place in a film, book etc	مشهد
broadsheet	A newspaper printed in large sheets of paper (a serios newspaper)	جريده مطبوعه عل ورق كبير
tabloid	A newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs or stories, mainly about famous people, funny things	جريده مطبوعه علي ورق صغير
investigator	Someone who investigate things, especially crimes	محقق
stunning	Attractive , fantastic	مدهش
bias	Discrimination Unfairly influence attitudes, choises or decisions	انحياز
inaccurate	Not completely correct	غير متقن
omission	When you don't include or do something .	حذف
spin	To turn around and around very quickly.	يلف حول نفسه
spin	To describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it.	
Point of view	A particular way of thinking about or judging a	وجه نظر

	situation.	
highlights	The most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something such as a holiday, performance, or sports competition.	12 اهم الاحداث
grumpy	Bad-tempered / easily annoyed	حاد الطبع-سيء المزاج
court	A place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge who examines the evidence and decide if someone is guilty or not.	محكمه
Cheat	To behave in a dishonest way to win or to get an advantage in a competition, game, or examination. Something that is dishonest or unfair Someone who is dishonest and cheats.	يغش - غش
casualty	Someone or something that suffers as a result of a particular event or situation	مصاب - ضحيه
balaned	To give equal attention to all sides or opinions (fair)	
prison	A place where people are kept as a punishment for a crime	سجن
law	A system of rules that people must obey	قانون
criminal	Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty	

Expressions

At a lower price	بثمن منخفض	a Great Bitter Lake	بحيره من البحيرات
Report an event	يبلغ عن حدث	Terrible for business	بمناسبه
It is known that	من المعروف ان	On business	في مهمه عمل
On Saturdays	في ايام السبت	Balanced point of view	وجه نظر متوازنه
Double edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	In the middle	في وسط
Do\ cause damage	يسبب تلف	Have\bear responsibility	يتحمل المسئوليه
expert on / in / at	خبير في	On display	معروض
a ten-minute break	استراحة لمدة 10 دقائق	Complain to	يشتكي ل
On social media	في وسائل التواصل	Complain about	يشتكي بخصوص
Much more common	اكثر شيوعا جدا من	Complain of	يشتكي من مرض
An internet cheat	غشاش الانترنت	A large sum of money	مبلغ كبير من المال
Wait with bated breath	ينتظر بانفاس مكبوته	Get into journalism	يدخل مجال الصحافه
Long-awaited	الذي طال انتظاره	Pros and cons	مميزات و عيوب
Plan to + المصدر	يخطط	Pesuasive essay	مقال مقنع
either .... or	اما و اما	Keep a secret	يحفظ السر
Make a plan	يعمل خطه	It is claimed	يدعي ان
Play a role in	يلعب دور في	In a dishonest way	بطريقه غير امينه
in a new way	بطريقه جديده	Be introduced into	يقدم ل
Put in prison	يضع في السجن	illegally copy	نسخه غير شرعيه
a 20-year-old-student	طالب ذو عشرين عاما	for this reason	لهذا السبب
On this occasion	في هذه المناسبه	Encourage +SB + to	يشجع ان
Make a lot of money	يكسب مالا		
Breaking news	اخبار عاجله		
A news story – item- report	تقرير اخباري	Share with	يشارك مع
News agency	وكاله انباء	Emotional effect	تأثير وجداني
think of - about	يفكر في	Nature reserve	محميه طبيعيه
Date back	يرجع تاريخه – يعود الي	To the full advantage	بالشكل الامثل

Central Cairo	وسط القاهره	Pirated digital copies	نسخ رقميه مقرصنه
floor plan= ground plan	مخطط توضيحي للمبني	Bus lane	خط اتوبيس
Angry about	غاضب بخصوص	Break the news	اذاع الخبر
Digital version	نسخه رقميه	Print version	نسخه مطبوعه
A broadsheet	صحيفه مطبوعه علي ورق	Wait for	ينتظر ل
at high speed	بسرعه عاليه	reports on their matches	تقارير
rely on	يعتمد عل	at the top of the page	في قمه الصفحه

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
include	يتضمن	inclusion	تضمين- اشتمال	included	متضمن
pirate	يقرصن	Pirate- piracy	قرصان - قرصنه	piratical	قابل للقرصنه
explain	يشرح	explanation	تفسير	explanatory	مشروح
investigate	يحقق	investigation	تحقيق	Investigatory	محقق
imprison	يسجن	Prison- prisoner	سجن - سجين		
complain	يشكو	complaint	شكوي		
Claim	يدعي	Claim	ادعاء		مكتوب
report	يبلغ	Reporter& report	مذيع - تقرير	reported	متفاعل
cheat	يخدع - يغش	cheat	غش - خداع		مناقش
copy	ينسخ	copy	اصدار - نسخه		مطبوع
dust	ينظف	dust	تراب	dusty	قذر
celebrate		celebrity	شخص مشهور	celebrated	مشهور
		Law-lawyer	قانون- محامي	lawful	قانوني
trap	يعمل فخ	trap	فخ	trapped	محبوس
rescue	ينقذ	Rescue- rescuer	انقاذ - منقذ	rescued	منقذ
interview	يقابل	Interviewer- interviewee	المذيع- طالب الوظيفه	interviewable	قابل لماقبله
produce	ينتج	Production- producer	انتاج - منتج	productive	انتاجي
secure	يؤمن	security	الامن	secure	امن - مؤمن
personate	يجسد	personality	شخصيه	personal	شخصي
view	يشاهد - يدرس	view	رأي	viewable	قابل للعرض
shock	يصدم	shock	صدمه	shocked	مصدوم
contain	يحتوي علي	contents	محتويات	containable	قابل للاحتواء

Antonyms

Word		Antonym	
include	ينضم	exclude	يستبعد
inclusion	انضمام	exclusion	استبعاد
block	يمنع	Free- unblock	يطلق سراح
digital	رقمي	analogue	غير رقمي
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
legal	قانوني	illegal	غير قانوني
download	يحمل علي النت	upload	ينزل من النت
highlight	اهم حدث	Background-play down	الاقل اهميه
common	شائع - محبوب	Uncommon- individual	غير شائع – مغمور
Formal	رسمي	informal	غير رسمي
trap	فخ	release	اطلاق سراح
usual	معتاد	unusual	غير معتاد
experienced	ذو خبرة	inexperienced	بلا خبرة
support	يؤيد	oppose	يعارض
belief	اعتقاد - تصديق	disbelief	عدم تصديق - انكار

respect	احترام	disrespect	لا احترام - ازدراء
secure	يؤمن	Insecure - unprotected	
security	الامن	insecurity	عدم الامن
volunteer	متطوع	Draftee -paid	14 مجند
convict	المتهم - المدان	innocent -acquit	بريء
mention	يذكر - يقول	conceal	يتجاهل - يخفي

Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	
type	Sort - kind - species	نوع
security	Protection – preservation- guaranty- safety	امن
stunning	attractive	يصر علي
rescue	Save – clear – release – set free	ينقذ
book	reserve	يحجز
bias	discimination	انحياز
view	Opinion – sight- scenery- scene	مشهد- رأي
priceless	precious	لا يقدر بثمن
style	locution اسلوب– mode اسلوب	طراز - موضه
cheat	Deceit – fraud -deception	يغش – خداع- غش
prison	Jail- imprisonment-	سجن
block	prevent	سحدث
occur	Happen – take place	يحدث
compensate	Make up for	يعوض
common	Mutual - popular	عام - شامل
piracy	Privateering – fraud -looting	قرصنه
mention	Remind –remmeber -indicate	يذكر
quality	Goodness - fineness	جوده -صفه
obtain	get	يحصل علي

Language function

- نستخدم (do) عندما نتحدث القيام بتنفيذ عمل أو مهمة أو نشاط ما.

do homework	يعمل الواجب المنزلي	do washing up	يغسل الأطباق
do well	يؤدي أداء جيدا	do a job	يقوم بوظيفة
do a survey	يجري استطلاع	do housework	يؤدي الأعمال المنزلية
do an operation	يجري عملية جراحية	do business	15 يقوم بعمل تجارى
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف	do exercise	يقوم بتدريب
do a hobby	يمارس هواية	do repairs	يجري إصلاحات
do a report	يعد تقرير	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة
do research	يجري بحثا	do his best	يبذل قصارى جهده
do something	يقوم بعمل شئْ	do a project on	يعمل مشروع
do an experiment	يقوم بتجربه	do the ironing	يقوم بالكوي
do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق	do cooking	يقوم بالطهي
do washing	يقوم بالغسيل	do the laundry	يقوم بغسل الملابس
do a crossword	يقوم بحل الكلمات المتقاطعه	do an activity	يقوم بنشاط
do an exam – a test	يحل امتحان	do judo	يلعب جودو

- I always **do my homework**.   - We **did a class** survey today.

2. and=In addition بالإضافة إلى ذلك + جملة

•We went shopping **and visited** some friends.

•We went shopping. **In addition, we** visited some friends.

•**In addition to + v- ing**بالإضافة إلي **= Besides = As well as + v-ing**بالإضافة إلي

• **Besides going shopping**, we visited some friends.

•**In addition to going** shopping, we visited some friends.

•**As well as going shopping**, we visited some friends.

لاحظ أن الفاعل واحد في الجملتين في المثال السابق•

•إذا استخدمت **as well as** في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:

•I am very keen on politics. My brother is very keen on politics.

I **as well as** my brother **am** very keen on politics.

3- (Although - though – even though - even if- but)

1- تستخدم الروابط الآتية للتعبير عن التناقض:

- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها جملة (فاعل ثم فعل) و تعني بالرغم من
- تأتى هذه الروابط فى أول أو وسط الجملة
- تأتى **but** فى وسط الجملة ويأتى بعدها جملة كاملة

He was poor **but** (**however+ yet**) he was happy.

Although he was poor, he was happy.

He was happy **although/ even if /even though/though** he was poor.

2- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها شبه جملة و تعني بالرغم من

Despite,
In spite of,
Regardless of, + اسم (V. ing) + الجملة الثانية
With all,
For all

⇨ **In spite of being** poor, he was happy.

⇨ **Despite his poverty**, he was happy.

⇨Despite being clever, he got low marks in exams.

4- After + ماضى تام + ماضى بسيط

After + مضارع تام هو مضارع بسيط +مضارع بسيط او امر او مستقبل

After بدون فاعل +**ing** ماضى بسيط +اسم او الفعل به

→After he had graduated, he worked abroad.

→After he graguates , he will work abroad.

→After graduating, he worked abroad.

5- **Stop to + infinitive** يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئا

•He **stopped to read** his newspaper.

♦**Stop + gerund (v+ing)** يتوقف عن عمل شيء

• He **stopped reading** his newspaper.

6- **accident** حادثه -**incident** حدث في قصه- جريده -**event** حدث مميز

He was **killed** in a car **accident**. Today's news is full of **incidents**.

January Revolution is **a great event**.

7- **experience** تجربة حياتية - I had some **interesting experiences** while my travels.

- **experience** v. يمر بشيء - She **experienced** the worst time of her life in the hospit

- **experiment** تجربة علمية- Teachers **carry out simple experiments** in the laboratory.

8. damage يتلف - تلف - damages=compensations تعويضات

9 – affect يؤثر علي - have an effect on له تأثير علي - effective مؤثر
Influence - have an Influence on له تأثير علي - influential مؤثر
Impact - have an impact on له تأثير علي

10 – He took a ten (minutes – minute's – minutes' – minute) break for coffee.
- He is a 20- year-old student.
The astronauts usually do two-hour space walks.
- I spent a (one) year's time in bed after that accident.
- She spent four months' time in bed after that accident.
- I usually have a ten-minute break between my study sessions.
- a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.

ممكن التعامل مع الاسم علي انه معدود مثل المثال الاول التالي ويمكن يكون غير معدود مثل المثال الثاني

* We went on a three-year mission in space.
* We went on three years' mission in space.

11. queue طابور رأسى\يقف فى طابور -row صف أفقى\ يجدف -line خط\يصطف
-There was a long queue outside the cinema.
-I always sit in the first row in class.
-Can you draw a straight line without a ruler?

12. Frequent متردد -frequently مرارا و تكرارا -frequency تردد
-John is a frequent tourist to Egypt.
-They frequently visit their grandparents.
-Do you know the frequency of the Sports channel?

13. – Mention يذكر -remind يجعل شخص يتذكر -remember يتذكر بنفسه- يرسل تحيات
-Mention the causes of the population growth?
- Please remind me of the time of the meeting.
-She reminded me that we had to pay the telephone bill.
-Please remember to pay the telephone bill.
-I remember visiting Port Said when I was young.
-Remember me to your kind father.

14. Stun يدهش Sting (stung) يلدغ -Stunt دوبلير
-His performance has stunned everyone.
-He died when a scorpion stung him.
-He works as a stunt for many famous actors

15. Come out ينشر\يصدر مبنى للمعلوم Publish ينشر طباعة مبنى للمجهول Spread ينشر\يجعله يعم أو يسود
-Egypt always tries to spread peace in the Middle East.
-His last story was published in 2019. - His last story came out in 2019.

16. Spin يدور حول نفسه -orbit يدور حول شي

-The earth spins around its axis. -The earth orbits the sun.

18. Omit يحذف -emit ينبعث – ينطلق

-The book omitted any mention of the king's illness. -Cars emit harmful gases

19. Location موقع محدد -destination مقصد –جهه وصول

-Do you know the location of the new branch of the bank?

Do you know the destination of these tourists?

20- Contain (يحتوي علي سيء بداخله)

include(يشتمل علي يتضمن –من الصعب فصله) & including (متضمنا - شاملا)

- Consist of (يتكون من) & enclose (يحيط ب – يرفق شيء بشيء)

-The museum contains a number of original artworks.

-The price for the hotel includes breakfast.

-His job includes looking after the animals in the garden.

The football team should consist of eleven people.

They stole everything in my purse, including my credit cards.

The swimming pool was enclosed by a high fence.

21- cause (يسبب) & cause مفعول to المصدر (يجعل)

cause of + (يؤدي الي نتيجه) سبب & reason for + v ing / سبب – مبرر

reason why + جمله كامله

Scientists are trying to find out what causes the disease.

The cold weather caused me to sleep early

What was the cause of the fire?

Can you give the reason for leaving ?

I don't know the reason why he came late.

22- Do wrong (يعمل خطأ) go wrong (يتعطل) make a mistake

23-Breathe (يتنفس) breath (التنفس الي الرئتين) breathing (عمليه التنفس) breeze(النسيم)

24- require يتطلب - يستلزم acquire يكتسب inquire يسال

-The college acquired a reputation for very high standards.

The project requires considerable investment.

We rang the hospital again to inquire how the old man was.

25-Permission (تصريح – موافقه) permit (تصريح شفهي) licence (رخصه لاستخدام شيء)

-Ali drove his father's car without his permission

-People from other countries require work permits.

-One can't drive a car without a driving licence.

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:




New Harry Potter Book shown on line.

Photographs[1] of all 784 pages[2] of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have appeared[3] on the internet four days before J. K. Rowling's final book[4] is due to[5] be published[6]. It is not known[7] who took the photographs[8] of the book, whose contents[9] have been kept a secret[10] before the book is published at 12:01 am Saturday. Some websites[11] have removed[12] the photos after receiving warnings[13] from the publisher's lawyers[14], but photos of the book can still be read on other sites[15]. It is also claimed[16] that some people were typing up[17] the photos to share on social media[18]. This all occured[19] despite[20] the careful security[21] which has been put[22] in a place before the book is published. This included asking[23] the booksellers[24] not to tell in the media[25] when or if they had copies[26] of the book. The incident[27] highlights[28] the problems[29] of online book piracy[30], which is becoming much more common[31].



1- صور
2- صفحات
3- يظهر
4- الكتاب النهائى
5- بسبب
6- نشر
7- يعرف
8- يأخذ صورة
9- المحتوى
10- سر
11- مواقع
12- يزيل
13- يتلقى تحذير
14- محامى الناشر
15- مواقع اخرى
16- يدعى
17- يكتب
18- يشارك على السوشل
19- حدث
20- بالرغم
21- الامن الدقيق
22- وضعت
23- يشمل السؤال
24- بايعى الكتب
25- الاعلام
26- نسخ
27- الحدقة
28- اظهرت
29- يبرز
30- المشاكل
31- يصبح اكثر انتشارا
32- غشاش الانترنت
33- يدمر
34- المفاجئة
35- يشارك
36- ملائين القراء
37- ينتظر بفارغ الصبر
38- يجد
39- يحدث
40- شخصية مشهورة

Internet cheat[32] ruins[33] Potter surprise[34]

Just four days before J.K. Rowling's final book about Harry Potter is published, an internet cheat has shared[35] every page of the book online. This has ruined the surprise for millions of readers[36], who have been waiting with bated breath[37] to find out[38] what happens[39] to the famous character[40]. Several websites show[41] photographs of every page of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows , which means that you can read the whole book online, including the long-awaited ending[42]. Lawyers have demanded[43] that the websites stop showing[44] the illegal[45] photos and, fortunetaly[46], some websites have agreed[47]. However, other peole have typed up[48] the text from the photos and likely to share[49] the story on other websites. Fans[50] of Harry Potter were shocked[51] by the news. " It's terrible[52] says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who plans to buy[53] the new book for her children. " The person who has done this should be put in prison[53] ."

41- يظهر 42- نهاية طول الانتظار 43- يطلب 44- وقف العرض 45- غير قانونى 46- لحسن الحظ 47- يوافق 48- يكتب 49- يشارك
50- معجبين 51- مصدوم 52- فظيع 53- يخطط لشراء

1- In the last email from my cousin in India, he .... that some of India's roads are the most dangerous in the world!

a-cheat b-claim c-demand d-incident

2 Tarek often won running races at school, but we all knew he was a .... He did not follow the correct route and did not run as far as other students.

a-cheat b-claim c-demand d-incident

3 – Where is your father? My father (has been – has gone – had gone – had been) to Cairo.

4- The family picnic was .... when there was a sandstorm and everyone had to wait inside.

a-piracy b-ruin c-shocked d-wait with bated breath

5- People .... while the firefighters helped the family from the fire. Thankfully, everyone was saved.

a-piracy b-ruin c-shocked d-wait with bated breath

6- The police have closed the train station because there has been an ....

a-cheat b-claim c-demand d-incident

7- Workers at the factory .... better pay and shorter working hours.

a-cheat b-claim c-demand d-incident

8- Downloading music from some websites on the internet without paying is an example of .... and people should not do it.

a-piracy b-ruin c-shocked d-wait with bated breath

9- I was .... to read that 52% of people in the world are under 30 years old.

a-piracy b-ruin c-shocked d-wait with bated breath

10-The hostess --------------- that we should fasten the seat-belt before the plane takes off.

a) annoys b) pronounces c) supports d) announces

Piracy is a crime[1]

In recent, a new former Danish student[2] in her late 20s[3] was punished[4] for selling[5] pirated digital copies of textbooks[6]. The criminal lawyer[7] stated[8] that the convict[9] has now received[10] a punishment[11] for violating copyright law[12] when asked to give a reason why[13] she sold books that she does not own the rights[14] to, the student said she was helping[15] students obtain[16] books at a lower price[17]. It was made clear[18] to her that copying e books[19] that one does not own the rights to is illegal[20] .In addition to[21] being punished[22] by law, she is also required[23] by law. She is also required to pay[24] a large sum of money[25] for the crime of piracy.

16- يحصل 17- سعر اقل 18- يوضح 19- نسخ الكتب الالكترونية 20- غير قانونى 21- بالاضافة 22- يعاقب 23- يتطلب 24- يدفع
25- كمية كبير من النقود

1- جريمة القرصنة
2- طالب دنماركى سابق
3- اواخر العشرينات
4- يعاقب
5- بيع
6- نسخ رقمية مقرصنة
7- محامى المتهم
8- اعلن
9- المجرم
10- لا يتلقى
11- العقاب
12- انتهاك قانون الملكية الفكربة
13- السبب لماذا
14- يملك الحقوق
15- يساعد

1- he was punished for selling............ digital copies of textbooks[6]

a-pirated b- piracy c- pricing d- pirating

2-- She was accused (by – off – with – of) violation the copyright.

3-the convict has now received a ....for commit crime .

A – money b- punishment c- punish d- helping

4- My uncle …….as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.

a works b was working c has worked d worked

5- You needn't make food. I ……….a good meal already.

a was cooking b have cooked c cooked d had cooked

6-He did his homework in In addition to................ with his friend.

a-Played b- he played c-playing d- play

7-she was helping students ....books at a lower price.

a-Obtaining b-obtain c- with obtain d- obtained

8- (Since – For – Ago – When) then , i haven't approached any dog.

9- the student ……… for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks.

a-punished b-was punished c- punish d- is punishing

Grand Museum for Cairo



When the Egyptian Museum[1] was built[2] in 1901 it was one of the largest museums in the Middle East. It had over 120,000 exhibits[3] but only some could be displayed[4] and the rest[5] were unseen[6] in storerooms[7]. Some people complained[8] that the 19th century[9] museum was a little dark and dusty[10] too, so priceless[11] exhibits couldn't be displayed to their full advantage[12]. Others claimed[12] that the small rooms meant that there was always a queue[13] to see[14] the famous[15] Tutankhamun. A frequent visitor[16] to the Museum, Salma Ahmed mentioned[17] that the very busy traffic[18] in central Cairo also made the building difficult to get to[19]. Salma told us that the old museum was beautiful[20] but more space[21] and a better location[22] was needed in the 21st century. The solution to these problems[23] is the new Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza, a stunning location[24] next to the pyramids[24], looking towards[25] the Western Desert[26]. This exciting project[27] is a state of the art space[28] with interactive[29] exhibits and a floor plan that takes you on a journey through the treasures of Egyptian antiquity[30]. Salma denied[31] that the new museum was too expensive[32] and argued[33] that Egypt's historic past should be displayed[34] in a wonderful setting[35] for all to see. No one can complain[36] about that!

1-المتحف المصرى
2- الشوق الاوسط
3- المعروضات
4- البعض سيعرض
5- لا يرى
6- يسمى
7- المخاذن
8- يشتكى
9- 19 القرن
10- معتم ومترب
11- لا يقدر بثمن
12- ملىء بالمزايا
13- الصف
14- يرى
15- مشهور
16- زيارات منتظمة
17- يدكر
18- مواصلات مشغولة
19- صعب الوصول
20- جميل
21- مساحة اكثر
22- موقع افضل
23- حل للمشكلة
24- موقع مزهل
25- ينطر الى اتجاه
26- الصحراء الشرقية
27- المشروع المثير
28- مساحة فنية
29- كنوز المصريين
30- ينكر
31- تاريخ الماضى
32- غالى
33- جدل
34-يعرض
35- موقع وٌاقع
36- يشتكى

1- Don't touch the (exhibits – exhibition – tourists – people) displayed in the museum.

2- Stunning is the synonym of (petrified – amazing – frightening – boring)

3 Discover is the antonym to (uncover – find out – bury – see)

4- The word monuments is equal in meaning to the word (antiquities – quits – calm – cuts)

5- Important -------------- on the island of Stockholm have been found recently .

a) finds b) discovery c) monument d) bias

6-Ras Mohammed is one of the most important nature ----------------------

a) conserves b) conservations c) reserves d) deserve

7- We can use clay to make ---------------- objects like pots , dishes etc.

a) plastic b) pottery c) battery d) aluminum

9- I will complain to my neighbours --------------- the noise of their children.

a) of b) off c) from d) about

10- There is a long (queue – raw – row - quarter) in front of the baker's.

11-the Egyptian Museum (built – is built – builds - was built) in 1901

12- the Egyptian Museum is (larger - the largest) museums in the Middle East.

13- While (played -playing -was playing -had played) football , he fell down.

LISTENING TEXT

1. A student reporter[1] is interviewing[2] a journalist[3]



S. Reporter: How did you get into journalism[4]?

Journalist : I started as a trainee[5] *on a local newspaper*[6] and after two weeks was chosen for a three-year apprenticeship[7].

S. Reporter: What advice[8] can you give[9] a student reporter like me?

Journalist : When you're doing an interview don't ask too many questions[10], let the person talk and always listen[11] very carefully, give both sides of the story[12] and make sure any facts[13] or quotes[14] are accurate[13]. If you're writing a news story[14] try to be objective[15] and not to show your own feelings or opinions[16].

S. Reporter: Have you ever interviewed anyone famous[17]?

Journalist : I've interviewed lots of celebrities[18] *including*[19] Amr Diab, Carmen Suleiman and Sandy.

S. Reporter: Who was the most annoying[20] person you've interviewed?

Journalist : There have been quite a few; one was a very grumpy *well-known* actor[21].

S. Reporter: Is it a hard job[22]?

Journalist : It can be sometimes but journalists usually love what they do.

S. Reporter: What kind of person[23] does a good journalist have to[24] be?

Journalist : You obviously have to be good at writing, but you also have to be a naturally nosy person[25] and you really need to be interested in[26] people.

S. Reporter: What advice[27] would you give[28] to young people[29] listening who want to become[30] journalists?

Journalist : Get some experience[31] on the school newspaper[32] or work for a local newspaper[33] for free and don't give up[34], keep trying until someone gives you a chance[35]. I did many voluntary jobs[35] while I was at university and I applied for[37] 18 jobs before I got my first paid job[38] 12 years later. I'm still here.

Manal: Mom, Soha has broken the computer[38]; it's not working.

Soha: I didn't break it, Manal.

Manal: But you used it last[39].

Soha: Yes, but it was already broken when I tried to use[40] it.

Mom: Sorry girls, I forgot to say[41] that it broke yesterday.

Dad: That computer is always breaking; we need a new one.

1- طالب مراسل
2- يجرى مقابلة
3- صحفى
4- الصحافة
5- متدرب
6- الصحافة المحلية
7- فترة التدريب
8- نصيحة
9- يعطى
10- اسئلة كثيرة
11- دعه يتكلم واستمع بحرص
12- كلا من جانبى القصة
13- الحقائق
14- المقتباسات
15- موضوعى
16- .... لا تظهر مشاعرك
17- اي احد مشهور
18- مشاهير
19- يشمل
20- متاضيق
21- مشهو وغاضب
22- عمل جاد
23- ما نوع الشخص
24- يجب
25- شخص فوضلى بطبعة
26- مهتم ب
27- ما النصيحة
28- يعطى
29- شباب
30- يصبح
31- يحصل على خبرة
32- جريدة المدرسة
33- الاخبار المحلية
34- يستسلم
35- فرصة
36- واظائف تطوعبة
37- يتقدم الى
38- وظيفة مدفوعة الاجر
39- اخر من استخدم
40- يحاول استخدام
41- ينسى قول



1- Have you ever (done –expelled – spoken - experienced) an accident like that ?

2- I work as a (report – exporter – reporter – importer) for a national newspaper .

3-after two weeks was chosen for a .... apprenticeship.

a- three years b- three – years c- three – yeer d-three yours

4- journalists have to be a ....nosy person.

a- natural b- nature c- naturally d- normal

5- What………. at 7 pm yesterday?

a you were doing b have you done c were you doing d did you do

6.I'd rather you .... this car. It's a bargain.

a. buy b. to buy c. bought d. will buy

7- Sorry for being late . The car ………….down on my way here.

a) was breaking b) has broken c) was broken d) used to break

8-Tabloid newspapers use simple language and large ---------- including funny rhymes or jokes

a) headlines b) emails c) headache d) addresses

9- A ---------------- newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages .

a) dictionary b) broadsheet c) timetable d) tabloid

10-Articles in broadsheet newspaper are more ---------- and use larger sentences and paragraphs

a) nice b) good c) factual d) small

11-You should cheer up because the news (are – is – were – have) encouraging.

12-I read an (article – book – magazine – leaflet) on environmental issues in the newspaper .

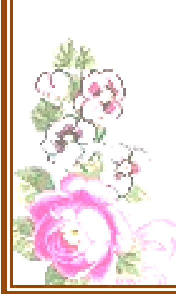
13-Broadsheet newspapers have (less – more – few – fewer) photos than tabloid ones.

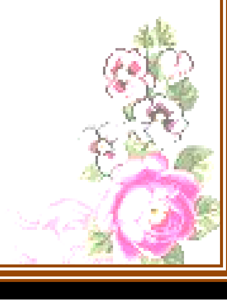
14- Can you summarise the difference between tabloid newspapers and broadsheet -----------?

a) another b) ones c) twice d) others

15- Did you hear what she said ? – No, I …….........about something else.

a) thought b) was thinking c) have thought d. think





1. A talk about media bias[1]

So, moving on[2], what exactly is bias? First of all[3], let's look at[4] bias by omission[5]. This means[6] leaving something out[7], for example, a fact or a quote[8] which maybe doesn't support[9] the writer's point of view[10].



Let's look at some examples; imagine[11] Heba over here every morning[12] checks[13] the same website[14] to read the news[15]. She likes the way the articles are written[16] and feels[17] that she is getting good information[18], but one day her friend Marwa over here recommends[19] a different news site[20]. When Heba looks at this, she sees completely different news stories with a very different point of view. Let's say that on Heba's website there is a big story about how angry people[21] are that a local factory[22] is about to close[23]. Marwa's website has the same story, but it doesn't mention[24] that anyone is angry. The writer has omitted[25] this information to make us feel differently[26] about the story.

The second type of bias[27] might be placement[28]. On Heba's website the story is at the top of the page[29] with a big photo and large text. This gives the impression[30] that it is an important story, but on Marwa's website the story is very short on the third page[31] and very low down on the page[32] where people might not see it.

The third type of bias is spin. The writer[33] tries to make the reader[34] feel the same way they do about a topic[35] and doesn't present[36] a balanced point of view[37]. They do this by choosing certain words[38], for example "argued the factory manager[39]" instead of[40] "agreed the factory manager[40]". Secondly, they choose to include certain information[41] and leave other information out[42]. Thirdly, they give only one point of view. In our example, the journalist gives the reaction of the staff[43] in the factory but not the managers. It misleads the reader[44] into thinking it is a bad thing. On the other hand[43], in Marwa's story it is presented[45] as a good thing. It mentions[46] that there is a lot of pollution[47] caused by the factory

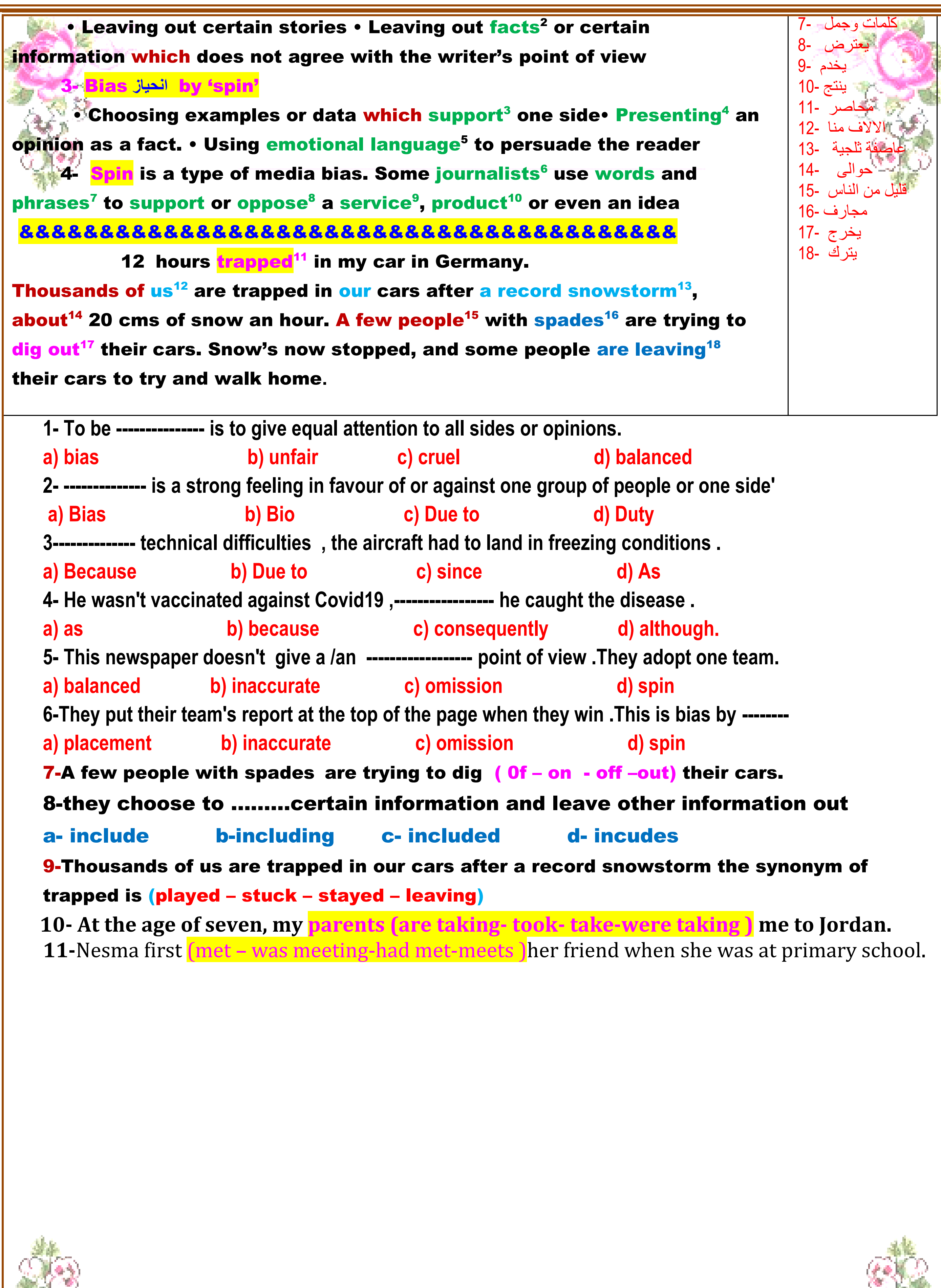
1- انحياز الميديا
2- يمر قدما
3- قبل كل شيء
4- دعونا ننظر
5- الانحياز بالحذف
6- يعني
7- ترك شئ
8- حقيقة او مقتبس
9- يؤيد
10- منظر
11- يتخيل
12- كل صباح
13- يفحص
14- المواقع
15- يقرا الاخبار
16- يكتب
17- يشعر
18- يحصل على معلومات قيمة
19- يوصى
20- مواقع اخبار مختلفة
21- الناس الغاضبة
22- المصنع المحلي
23- على وشك الغلق
24- يذكر
25- يحذف
26- يجعلنا نشعر باختلاف
27- النوع الثاني
28- المستوى
29- اعلى الصفحة
30- انطباع
31- الصفحة الثالثة
32- فى قاع الصفحة
33- الكاتب
34- القارئ
35- موضوع
36- يقدم
37- يوازى وجهات النظر
38- اختيار كلمات معينة
39- مجادلة المدير
40- موافقة المدير
41- يشمل معلومات معينة
42- يترك معلومات اخرى
43- رد فعل الموظفين
44- يضلل القارئ
45- يقدم
46- يذكر
47- كثير من التلوث

1- *Bias by placement*

- **Position[1] of the article on the page – the stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important**

2- Bias انحياز by omission

1- موضع
2- حقائق
3- يؤيد
4- يقدم
5- لغة العواطف
6- صحفى



• Leaving out certain stories • Leaving out facts[2] or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view

3- Bias انحياز by 'spin'

• Choosing examples or data which support[3] one side• Presenting[4] an opinion as a fact. • Using emotional language[5] to persuade the reader

4- Spin is a type of media bias. Some journalists[6] use words and phrases[7] to support or oppose[8] a service[9], product[10] or even an idea

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

12 hours trapped[11] in my car in Germany.

Thousands of us[12] are trapped in our cars after a record snowstorm[13], about[14] 20 cms of snow an hour. A few people[15] with spades[16] are trying to dig out[17] their cars. Snow's now stopped, and some people are leaving[18] their cars to try and walk home.

7- كلمات وجمل
8- يعترض
9- يخدم
10- ينتج
11- محاصر
12- الالاف منا
13- عاصفة ثلجية
14- حوالى
15- قليل من الناس
16- مجارف
17- يخرج
18- يترك

1- To be --------------- is to give equal attention to all sides or opinions.

a) bias b) unfair c) cruel d) balanced

2- -------------- is a strong feeling in favour of or against one group of people or one side'

a) Bias b) Bio c) Due to d) Duty

3-------------- technical difficulties , the aircraft had to land in freezing conditions .

a) Because b) Due to c) since d) As

4- He wasn't vaccinated against Covid19 ,---------------- he caught the disease .

a) as b) because c) consequently d) although.

5- This newspaper doesn't give a /an ----------------- point of view .They adopt one team.

a) balanced b) inaccurate c) omission d) spin

6-They put their team's report at the top of the page when they win .This is bias by --------

a) placement b) inaccurate c) omission d) spin

7-A few people with spades are trying to dig (0f – on - off –out) their cars.

8-they choose to ....certain information and leave other information out

a- include b-including c- included d- incudes

9-Thousands of us are trapped in our cars after a record snowstorm the synonym of trapped is (played – stuck – stayed – leaving)

10- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking- took- take-were taking) me to Jordan.

11-Nesma first (met – was meeting-had met-meets)her friend when she was at primary school.

Given blocks Suez Canal



Rescuers[1] have finally moved[2] a huge ship[3] which blocked[4] traffic going through[5] the Suez Canal. The ship, called[6] the Ever Given, is 400 meters long[7] and weighs[8] 200,000 tonnes.It is one of the largest of this type of[9] ship in the world.

The ship was travelling through[9] the Suez Canal on 23 March when there was a sand storm[10].The ship's captain[11] said that a strong wind[12] spun[13] the ship so that both its front and back[14] hit the sides of the canal[15].The result[16] was that no ships could travel past[17] the ship for nearly[18] a week. Yesterday, more than 380 ships were waiting[19] to pass through the canal. Many ship companies[20] wanted to know if there was another route[21]. A few of the ships' captains decided[22] to go around[23] the south of Africa[24] instead[25], but this added[26] about eight days to their journeys[27]. At the same time[28], some countries[29] announced[30] that they would send[31] products[32] by air[33], but this is about three times[34] more expensive[35] as sending it by ship. The accident[36] was terrible[37] for businesses around the world[38]. That is because around12% of the world's business products[39] pass through[40] the canal each day so the accident cost[41] both Egypt and[42] the other countries millions of dollars[43].

Luckily[44], smaller Egyptian boats[45] finally were able to[46] move the Ever Given yesterday. They did an amazing jobs[47].They moved around 30,000 square meters[48] of sand under[49] the ship before they took the ship to the Great Bitter Lake, in the middle of the canal[50]. The canal authorities[51] told us that they won't know **the true cause**[52] of the accident **until**[53] they **investigate**[53]. Although[54] the canal is open[55] for ships again[56] today, traffic through the canal won't return to[57] normal[58] for many days. Experts[59] are investigating the possible casualties[60] for all sides[61]. They are also studying[62] the accident carefully[63] to see how Egypt can be compensated[42] financially[64]

46- تستطيع 47- عمل مزهل 48- متر مكعب 49- تحت 50- فى منتصف القناة 51- سلطات القناة 52- السبب الحقيقى 53- حتى 54- بالرغم من 55- يفتح 56- مرة اخرى 57- الى يعود 58- العادى 59- الخبراء 60- الخسائر المحتملة 61- كل الجوانب 62- يدرس 63- بحرص 64- التعويض المالى

1- المنقدون
2- يحرك
3- سفينة ضخمة
4- يسد او يغلق
5- المرور خلال
6- يسمى
7- طول
8- الوزن
9- نوع من
10- يدهب عبر
11- عاصفة رملية
12- قبطان السفينة
13- الرياح الشديدة
14- ازاحة
15- الخلف والامام
16- ضرب جانبى القناة
17- النتيجة
18- يمر عبر
19- لما يقارب
20- ينظر
21- طريق اخر
22- قرر
23- يدهب حول
24- شمال افرقيا
25- بدلا
26- يضيف
27- الرحلة
28- فى نفس الوقت
29- دول
30- اعلنت
31- يرسل
32- المنتجات
33- جوا
34- حولى تلت مرات
35- غالى
36- الحادثة
37- مزعج
38- الاعمال حول العالم
39- المنتجات
40- يمر خلال
41- كلا من-يكلف
43- ملائين من
44- لحسن الحظ
45- مركب

1 - the Ever Given ship (blocked – helped - hit) traffic going through the Suez Canal.

2 - a strong wind (spun – study – took – expert) the ship

3-Experts are investigating the possible -------------- for all sides.

a) casual b) casualties c) causality d) causes

4-The police won't know the cause of the accident until they ------------------- everything.

a) invest b) visit c) investigate d) negotiate

5-The hostess -------------- that we should fasten the seat-belt before the plane takes off.

a) annoys b) pronounces c) supports d) announces

6-The accident was terrible for businesses(around - round – a round – all)the world.

7-the canal is open for ships again today,………… traffic through the canal won't return to normal for many days. (Although – though – so – however)

8-They experts are studying the accident to see how victims can be …..financially

a-compensated b- compered c- instead d- pass

9- pass through is the synonym of (travel – do – make – help) through

10 amazing is the antonym to (terrible – fantastic – exiting – good)

Millions to be spent on project[1] that will make our traffic worse[2]!



Car drivers[3] are angry about[4] plans[5] to open[6] a new bus lane[7] from the city centre[8]. The plan, which will cost an enormous[9] LE200 million, will stop all cars using[10] Nile Road[11], one of the most important roads into the city. "Traffic in the city is already terrible[12]," says businesswoman Mrs El Baz. "If they close[13] Nile Road, it will be even worse." Another business person[14] who uses South Road[15] regularly[16], Mr Fawzy says, "Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to[17] build[18] new ones. No one wants to take[19] buses because they are too slow[20]."

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

New route[21] to serve[22] university[23]

There are plans[23] for a new bus lane from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean[24] closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey[25] by bus 30 minutes faster[24]. The organisers[25] believe[26] the project will help attract[27] students[28] to the university and that the electric buses[29] will also reduce pollution[30]. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis[31]. The project is part of a long-term plan[32] to persuade[33] people to use public transport[34] rather than driving[35], to help reduce traffic and air pollution[36].

Exciting plan for hotel

A new, modern hotel[37] is planned for White Beach[38]. There will be rooms[39] for 200 people and most will look out over[40] the beautiful[41] beach. The project should give work[42] to many local people[43] and bring more tourists[44] to a beach that few people know about. They will also open a new road to the hotel, to replace[45] the old one which is difficult[46] to drive down[47].

44-يحضر كثير من السائحين 45-يحل محل 46-صعب 47-القدوم الى

1- الملائين انفقت على مشروع
2- يجعل المرور سئ
3- سائقى العربيات
4- غاضب من
5- خطط
6- فتح
7- خط اتوبيس جديد
8- مركز المدينة
9- ضخم
10- وقف العربيات من استخدام
11- طريق النيل
12- مزعج
13- يغلق
14- رجل اعمال
15- الطريق الجنوبى
16- بأنتظام
17- يحتاج الى
18- يبنى
19- يويد ان يأخذ
20- بطىء جدا
21- طريق جديد
22- يخدم
23- الجامعة
24- يوجد خطط
25- سوف يعنى
26- يجعل الرحلة
27- اسرع
28- فى المنظمون
29- الاتوبيسات الكهربائية
30- تقليل التلوث
31- العجل والتكسيات
32- خطة على المدى البعيد
33- يقنع
34-المواصلات العامة
35- اكثر من السواقة
36- تلوث الهواء
37-فندق حديث
38-الشاطىء الابيض
39-سيوجد غرف
40- تطل على
41-الشاطئ الجميل
42- يوفر عمل
43-الناس المحليين

1- the project will cost ……………… money.
a- little b- more c- a few d- much money

2- – He is a successful businessman. He succeeds in -------------- an enormous fortune.
a) doing b) making c) giving d) losing

3- the new bus lane from the city centre to the university. will make the journey by bus (Half hour - 20 minute - 30 minute - one hour) faster

4- The project of will give work to many ....
a-local people b- tourist c-international people d- lawyer

5-The project is part of a long-term plan to persuade people to use public transport rather than (drive car – driving they drive car – they are driving car)



6-Many of the roads went along cliffs. They were so dangerous that he felt ------------ to death

a) scared b) scary c) scaring d) frightening

7-The manager told us to --------------- the building because there was a fire.

a) complain b) vaccinate c) evacuate d) locate

8-The police have closed the train station because there has been an ---------------

a) event b) incident c) ambulance d) angle

9. Have you finished all the reports ……………..? You never let me down , Sama!

a. already b. recently c. so far d. yet

10.I 'm starving…………………. I've eaten nothing for two days.

a. before b. since c. so d. when

Writing

A persuasive essay[1]

Social Media has a negative impact on[2] news and society [3]



Social media has become[4] the main source of news[5]. These days sixty-eight percent[6] of people who have internet access[7] get[8] their news from social media. Although[9] this means that we can find news easily[10] and get regular updates[11] on our phones, in my view[12] I think that social media has a negative impact on news and society.

To begin with[13], this constant cycle of news[14], which is mostly bad[15], can make people stressed[16] and worried[17]. A recent survey[18] found that[19] more than half of Americans[20] say they get anxious[21] and sleep badly[22] because of the news.

Next, not everything[23] we read or see[24] on social media is true and factual[25]. If we share[26] it, before checking the facts[27], we might spread false information[28]. In turn[29], this means that the public[30] stop trusting[31] journalists[32] and news in general[33].

Lastly[34], social media starts to control[35] what news[36] we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends[37]' become the 'managing editors[38]'. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective[39].

In summary, whilst[40] it is a good thing that we have so much news available[41] and it is easy to keep up-to-date[42] with current affairs[43], we need to avoid[44] the negative effects. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility[45] to make every effort[46] not to spread inaccurate[47] or misleading news[48]

1- مقال اقناعى
2- تاثر سلبى على
3- الاخبار والمجتمع
4- اصبح
5- المصدر الرئيسى للاخبار
6- 86%
7- الاتصال بالنت
8- يحصل
9- بالرغم من
10- نجد الاخبار بسهولة
11- تحديث مستمر
12- من وجهة نظرى
13- نبدا ب
14- دورة ثابتة للاخبار
15- غالبا سئ
16- تجعل الناس متوترة
17- قلق
18- اخر استبيان
19- وجد ان
20- اكثر من نصف الامريكان
21- متوترين
22- ياينام السئ
23- ليس كل شى
24- يقراء اول يرى
25- حقسقى وواقعى
26- يشارك
27- يفحص الحقيقة
28- ربما ينشر الاخبار المزيفة
29- فى المقابل
30- العامة
31- تتوقف عن الثقة
32- الصحفيين
33- والاخبار بصفة عامة
34- مؤخرا
35- بدأت التحكم
36- ما الاخبار
37- اصدقاء
38- ادارة المحررين
39- توازن ومرضوعية
40- الخلاصة بينما
41- متاحة
42- تجعلنا مطلعين دايما
43- الاحداث الجارية

44- يتجنب 45- مسئولية اجتماعية 46- كل جهد 47- غير دقيق 48- اخبار مضللة

1- We use (guess – personally – conclude - begin with)to give an opinion

2- What are the middle paragraphs in the essay called?

a. conclusion b. body paragraphs c. introduction d. topic sentence

3- The writer tries to make the reader adopt his point of view in a /an ------------------- essay.

a) narrative b) persuasive c) expository d) descriptive

4- ....percent of people use the internet

a-sixty-eight b-sixty eight c- sixty eights d- sixty - eights

5- The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by-----

a) mislead b) spin c) inaccurate d) omissio

6- To ------ is to make someone believe something that is not true by false information.

a) misunderstand b) mislead c) misprint d) mistake

7-Social media make it easy to keep ....with current affairs.

a- know b- happy c- learning up-to-date

8-Social media has become the main (place – home – town –source) of news.

9- we use (to begin with) ....

a-to give contrasting information b- to introduce the topic

c- to give an opinion d- to introduce the result of something

10- we use (due to) ....

a- to give an opinion b- to introduce the result of something

c-to give a reason for something d- to introduce the topic

11- we use (consequently) for.......

a- to give an opinion b- to introduce the result of something

c-to give a reason for something d- to introduce the topic

11- we use (to conclude) for.............

a- to give an opinion b- to introduce the result of something

c-to give a reason for something d- to introduce a summary of the main points





Summary of ch1
Great Expectations(ch1)

Philip Pirrip, (Pip) was a small boy. He was 7 years old. . His name was difficult[1] to say, so it became[2] pip. He was an orphan[3]. His parents[4] were dead[5], and he was five of his brothers and sisters when he was very young. He lived with his sister and her husband[6], Joe Gargery, who was Pip's friend[7] . Joe was a blacksmith[8] and Mrs. Joe was 20 years older than Pip. On cold[9] afternoon in winter[10]. Pip sat[11] alone in the marches[12] crying[13]. He went to the graveyard14 and sat by his parents' grave[15]. A man with leg-irons[16] appeared[17] from behind[18] a grave. He asked Pip where he lived and with whom. He was thin[19] and dirty[20]. When he knew that Joe was a blacksmith. He asked him to get him the blacksmith's file[21] and some food to let him live. Mrs Joe asked him where he was. While he was helping prepare[22] lunch, he heard[23] that two convicts[24] escaped[25] from the prison[26] ships, where people who committed crimes[27] were put. There was a warning[28] for people. Pip realized[29] that the man was one of them and asked the file to take off[30] the leg-irons and escape from the marches . The next day was the Christmas day . Pip took some food and Joe's file and ran to the graveyard. There was another man with leg-irons but disappeared[31] in the mist[32]. Pip found his man and gave him the food and the file who stared to remove[33] his leg-irons. Pip felt guilty[34] of what he had done. He wanted to tell Joe but he feared[35] that Joe mightn't want to be his friend again. He said nothing. The guests[36] arrived home. Mrs Joe discovered[37] that the meat pie disappeared. The Guests forgot about the meat pie when some soldiers[38] entered[39] asking Joe to mend some handcuffs [40]. They were looking for[41] 2 convicts who broke the handcuffs and escaped. After mending the handcuffs , the soldiers went the marshes. Joe and Pip hoped they couldn't find the convicts. Suddenly they heard angry shout[42]

38- جنود 39- يدخل 40 الكلبشات 41- يبحث عن- 42-يصرخ بغضب

1- صعب
2- يصبح
3- يتيم
4- الوالدين
5- مات
6- زوج
7- صديق
8- حداد
9- برد
10- الشتاء
11-جلس
12- غابة
13- يبكى
14- خلف
15- قبر والدية
16- يسمح
17- يظهر
18- خلف
19- نحيف
20- قدر
21مبرد الحداد
22-يعد
23- يسمع
24- المجرم
25- يهرب
26-سجن
27- يرتكب جريمة
28- يحظر
29- يدرك
30- يخلع
31- يختفى
32-شبورة
33-يزيل
34-يشعر بالذنب
35- يخاف
36- ضيوف
37- يكتشف

-ch00se the correct answer

1. We can't build houses here because there is a .... The ground is too wet.
   A-leg-irons B-marsh C-set off D-graveyard
2. The metal was sharp and rough, so we used a .... to make it smooth.
   A-file B-handcuffs C-leg-irons D-marsh
3. The police arrested the man and put on .... to stop him from moving his hands.
   . A-file B-handcuffs C-leg-irons D-marsh
4. They put their walking boots on and .... early in the morning.
   A-leg-irons B-marsh C-set off D-graveyard
5. In the past, all villages had a .... who could make things from metal.
   A-Blacksmith B- convict C-file handcuffs D-leg-irons
6. Very dangerous .... were put in leg-irons in the past to stop them fromrunning away. A-Blacksmith B- convict C-file handcuffs D-leg-irons
7. A/An .... is an area of land where people are buried.
   A-leg-irons B-marsh C-set off D-graveyard

8-They put their walking boots on and set (up - of – off – in) early in the morning.

9- In the past , all villages have a -------------- who could make things from metal.

a) carpenter b) butcher c) blacksmith d) chemist

10-We saw some ------------ who were being taken to prison.

a) conducts b) convicts c) contracts d) courses

11- Criminals wore --------------------- on their ankles to stop them from running away .

a) leg irons b) shoes c) sandals d) boots .

12- I ran to the shops and when I got my -------------- back , i asked for bread!

a) breathe b) breath c) death d) health

13- When Tarek saw the huge , angry camel , he really jumped out of his --------------

a) leg b) face c) blood d) skin

Exercises (voc – grammar – writing - story)

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1……………..examined the statue deciding that it was false.

A Geologists B Teachers C Experts D Engineers

2. Did I .... that I'm going to the park after school?

A tell B comment C whisper D mention

3. This chicken is not cooked very well. I'm going to .... to the waiter.

A tell B complain C call D scream

4. The police accused my neighbor……….stealing my car.

A on B in C of D off

5- Adam's football team is not very good. They usually lose in the first .....of the competition.

A number B final C round D cup

6-(For - During - While – Since)the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.

7-Which of the following expresses purpose? (writing)

A) The castle is located on top of the hill

B) I didn't go to work because I was ill.

C) I listen to the radio to improve my listening skill.

D) He was put in prison as he refused to pay the bill.

8 Doctors keep the ..of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.

A paper B records C placements D figures

9. The man who…suddenly through the dark made us all so terrifted that we ran away when we saw him.

A disappear B appear C places D meet

10. The police have closed the train station because there has been an…………..

A occasion B incident C event D encourage

11. Scientists hope to develop an .... that uses solar energy to fly.

A ship B fly C aircraft D bicycle

12- I told my friend that this problem is …………..and he shouldn't tell any one about it

A public B general C- secret D warnings

13-While I(was - was being - am - had been) ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.

14-Your essay introduction should include a/an ------------- that presents your main point.

A) a summary of arguments B) convincing conclusion

C) direct question D) thesis statement

15-We can't build houses here because there is a .... The ground is too wet.

a-leg-irons b- marsh c-set off d-graveyard

16.A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not ....

A an event B a crime C-an incident D-a game.

17. There are some wonderful…………………in Al Ahram Weekly this week.

A articles B tale C poets D papers

18. If you want to see………….things, you can visit the Grand Museum in Cairo

A available B valuable C petrify D modern

19. Sharm el sheikh is considred as a nature …………………on the coast of the Red Sea.

A book B preserve C reserve D protected

20- The .... of some planets in our solar system is rocky.

A impact B face C scar D surface

21. In the past, people (are used to . used . used to . didn't us) travel on camels.

22-When you conclude an essay, you should -----------------.

A) bring up new ideas B) summarize the main points

C) thank the reader for reading your great essay

D) apologize to the reader for writing such a long essay.

23 The metal was sharp and rough, so we used a .... to make it smooth.

a-blacksmith b-convict c-file d-handcuffs

24 What is the best .... for a headache?

A treat B treatment C illness s D surgeon

25- The police have suspected that the man was the criminal so he was sent to the…to be judged.

A court B police station C prison D place

26- The students will be playing tennis on .... number four this afternoon.

A court B caught C field D place

27. The patient should have his medicines……….or his state will be worse.

A gradually B regularly C day D orally

28-…… The crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs

A Theft B robbery C Murder D Piracy

29. He got into the car and (drive . drove . drives . driving) down the road.

30-When you start writing an essay about the problem of overpopulation, you can use:

A) Moreover, overpopulation can cause other serious problems like the depletion of resources.

B) Despite the efforts exerted worldwide, the world population is increasing at an alarming rate.

C) To sum up, world countries have to do something quickly before it is too late.

D) In addition, overpopulation has a negative effect on the economy of every country.

31- The police arrested the man and put on .... to stop him from moving his hands.

a- handcuffs b- marsh c-set off d-graveyard

32. He couldn't attend his daughter's marriage………his illness.

A- because B- due to C- despite D- as

33.A……………is someone who decides what will be published on the newspapers or magazines and where will be published.

a) publisher b) beggar c) writer d) editor

34. The teacher......................... to know why the students were all late.

a) demanded b) forced c) told d) wandered

35-Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a....................

a) library b) publisher c) bookshop d) bookseller

36.Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty is…………

a) cheat b) criminal c) officer d) bookseller

37-Have you seen the match? Yes, I (see - have seen - would see – saw) it.

38-Which of the following does a good thesis statement include?
A) using difficult vocabulary
B) encouraging the reader to read other essays written by you
C) writing down your sources of information
D) expressing one main idea

39-They put their walking boots on and .... early in the morning.
a-leg-irons b- marsh c-set off d-graveyard

40.I have a very.................. teacher who tolerates no jokes at all.
a) funny b) strict c) optimistic d) thoughtful

41.The teacher became very.............. after the kids started causing problems.
a) serious b) seriousness c) seriously d) joking

42. "News play an important role in society nowadays." A synonym for "role" is ....
a. part b. chart c. crisp d. curse

43-My job ………………..making copies, answering phones, and other duties.
a- contains b- cosists c-includes d- have

44- The incident ……….. the problems of online book piracy.
a) highways b) highlights c) heights d) high quality

45-He last went on holiday(after - for - when – since) he was still a boy.

46-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?
A) Nora why didn't you do the dishes!
B) Nora Why didn't you do the dishes.
C) Nora, why didn't you do the dishes?
D) Nora why you didn't do the dishes?

47- In the past, all villages had a .... who could make things from metal.
a-blacksmith b-convict d-file c-handcuffs

48. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple..................
a) stand b) steel c) stool d) style

49.We start the .... email with "Dear Sir".
a- formal b- informal c-friendly d-officially

50-We are proud of Mohammed Salah for .... achievements in the Champions League.
a) carrying b) scoring c) doing d) making

51-.The bank ……………… the company from bankruptcy.
a. served b. rescued c. motioned d. mentioned

52.As well as …………. an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
a) being b) to be c) be d) having been

53-I have (Just - yet - ever – never) been to the zoo before.

54-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?
A) Mother said, "Why didn't you do the dishes, Nora?"
B) Mother said, "why didn't you do the dishes, Nora?"
C) Mother said, "Why didn't you do the dishes Nora?"
D) Mother said "Why didn't you do the dishes, Nora?"

55- Very dangerous convict were put in .... in the past to stop them from running away.
a-leg-irons b- marsh c-set off d-graveyard

56-.The government .... a lot of charitable organisations financially.
a- supports b) opposes c) allows d) plays

57.The ……………………… of the newspaper main articles printed in red.
a- a ddresses b- headlines c-ranks d-awards

58.The teacher asked the students to give him…….of the story they have read at home.
a-paraphrase b- summary c- total d- total

59.The criminal should be pnished and spent some years of their lives in .....
A streets B prisons C-schools D factortes

60.The famous journalist writes film…………………… for the newspapers.
a-revisions b-reviews c- criticism d- clerks
61 – Mona………..at school yesterday as she was absent.
a-didn't see b. doesn't see c. wasn't seen d. isn't seen
62. Which of the following sentences has the correct structure?
A) This bottle of medicine has to shake before it is used.
B) This bottle of medicine has to be shaken before it is used.
C) This bottle of medicine has shaken before it is used.
D) This bottle of medicine has been shaking before it is used.
63- A/An …………………………….. is an area of land where people are buried.
a-leg-irons b-marsh c-set off d-graveyard
64.All on the plane were killed, …………………… the pilot.
a. included b. includes c. include d. including
65. He wouldn't try to (mislead –cheated-thief-make up)you. It's not his style.
66.There's no fixed ……………in this market . You should debate well to get what you want
a-prize b– price c– breeze d– pounds)
67. In addition to (write – writing – wrote – to write) novels, he also translated a lot of books.
68.The police reached the (location- destination- scene-placement) of the crime.
69.There are a lot of ……………..on the internet that we can use to get a lot of information.
a-resources b-sources c-friends d- helpers
70.Students should include some extracts from famous poems in their essays .The antonym of include is a- remove b- exclude c- get away d- escape
71. In many countries, the police ask the suspected men to give him their cards to…….them
A- release B- identify C- identity D- quality
72-.With the expansion of the Internet, ……………….. has grown more widespread.
a. piracy b. pirated c. pirate d. private
73.In this recession , the company's profits …………………50%.
a- increased c-plunged d-pertrified b- improved
74.The product ………………that it can make you thin without dieting.
a- announce b- claims c-accuses d- advises
75- Ali ………. that Tarek broke the window, but Tarek is innocent!
a-claimed b-clapped c-calmed d-mention
76.all people must obey the …………………… to be equal.
a-law b- roles c- professionals d-officials
77. I (have eaten . was eating . has eaten . ate) my lunch when the phone rang
78. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?
A) If your self-employed, its a whole new world out there.
B) If you're selfemployed, it's a whole new world out there.
C) If you're self-employed, its a whole new world out there.
D) If you're self-employed, it's a whole new world out there.
79.Our head teacher is ………………. He is always quiet and does not often laugh?
a) furious b) serious c)genius d) curious
80.Hany's parents give him everything he wants; they ……………. him.
a) spill b) split c) spell d) spoil
81.The minister was dishonest, so the president …………….. him.
d) persuaded c) honored b) imprisoned a) donated
81-Earthquakes………..is not predictable.
A-happen B-expectence C-occurrence D-watching

82. “She was shocked by the bad news” A synonym for “shocked” is ………………………
a. suspected b. stunned c. relaxed d. relieved
83. What.........yesterday while the match was being broadcasted?
a. were you done b. are you doing c. were you doing d. you were doing
84. “We are happy to announce the engagement of our daughter.” A synonym for “announce” here is ……..a. conceal b. hide c. decline d. declare
85. “The victim demanded that he get a compensation.” A synonym for “demanded” here is ……a. obliged b. requested c. inquired d. enquired
86. “The crime is presently being investigated by the police.” “Investigated” means …………
a. overlooked b. ignored c. examined d. neglected
87. “Nothing will ever compensate for his lost childhood.” “Compensate” means ………….
a. own up to b. make up for c. fine d. penalize
88.The incident ………………… when it was dark and raining heavily.
a. played b. placed c. occurred d. positioned
89. Winning the gold medal at the Olympics was the ………..of his career .
a-highlight b – important c–nervousness d – achieved
90. If you want to make a ………..due to the bad product, you should meet the manager.
a-excuse b- complaint c-require d-demand
91. We were sitting in the garden when it suddenly ………….to rain.
a) was starting b) started c) had started d) has started
92.There are some dangerous …………….in the Red Sea who attack ships
A-gang B-violent C-killers D-pirates
93.There was a long………………………in front of the cinema to buy ticets of the ftlm.
A – queue B – row C – lane D- raw.
94.The policeman ordered the ………………….. to drop his weapon.
a. visual b. visible c. local d. criminal
95. The divorce ………………….. awarded custody to the child's mother.
a. chart b. court c. smart d. cart
96. Nowadays almost everyone ……………… a computer; they are available everywhere.
a. owes b. moans c. means d. owns

97. The convict had to pay a large ……………. of money to the family of the victim.
a. some b. summit c. consume d. sum
98. I don’t know French, so I bought the English …………………..of the book.
a-copies b- version c-division d-vision
99.The lift broke down on the 10th floor and a lot of people were …………….inside it.
a-stick b- stuck c-stung d-taught
100-Nothing like this ………………to me
a- has never happened b- has ever happened c-has not happened d- have ever happened
101. Which one of these is a sentence?
A) Tuesday often makes shoe.
B) I can drive but I hate.
C) It rained all day yesterday.
D) All day yesterday.
102- A convicted مدان …………was executed أعدم yesterday for killing some children.
a-criminal b –murder c-crime -crimed
103.Some websites have removed the photos after receiving …….from the publisher’s lawyers. a-warnings b-warming c-watching d-belonging
104.He .... an urgent telephone call asking for help.
a) did b) revised c) made d) delivered

105-I (didn't meet -wasn't meeting -haven't met -not met) my pen friend yet.

106.This survey was .... by phone and asked people's political opinions.

a) made b) done c) acted d) represented

107-I (didn't meet -wasn't meeting -haven't met -not met) my pen friend yet.

108.Will you .... me a favour and post this letter for me?

a) make b) do c) present d) offer

109.We rewarded her as she didn't .... in the exam. She depended on herself

a) make b) cheat c) do d) play

110.Al –Ahram Weekly………………… a lot of articles about science every week.

a-writes b– translates c – publishes d – does

111-The sports team has a good …… between people who are fast and people who are strong. a) distinctive b) balance c) balanced d) lanes

112- The students waited with …….breath to know the result of the exam.

a-bated b-pitied c-baited d-patted

113- Which paragraph tells a story?

a Descriptive paragraph b Narrative paragraph c Expository paragraph d Persuasive paragraph

114.. The two countries agreed to work together to strengthen border ………………. .

a. safely b. occurrence c. currency d. security

115.. Social ……………. are changing the way people communicate, work, and shop.

a. media b. mania c. trail d. trial

116- Book piracy……….the publisher's surprise.

a-rains b-reins c-runs d-ruins

117. Everyone can ………………….. knowledge through practice.

a. detain b. obtain c. aspect d. detail

118. ……………. protects your work from being commercially exploited by someone else.

a. Photocopying b. Copyright c. Enterprise d. repu

119. The treasures of the ancient Egyptians are ………..

a- worthless b- priceless c- helpless d-emotional

120. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She...........

a) has ever flew b) has never flown c) has ever flown d) 'd never flown

121.He is dishonest. He has ………………… my personal secrets online.

a. cared b. shared c. cheered d. chanted





GENERAL EXAM

Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d :

1- he (walked – had walked – was walking - has walked) to school already.

2- Naguib Mahfouz (writes – has written – is writing – wrote) a lot of famous novels .

3- He didn't respond as he (was thinking – thinks – has thought – thought) of his problems.

4-Eman has done the housework (since – while – for – before) 3 hours ago.

5-Mohamed (was sleeping – is sleeping – has slept – sleep) when I arrived home

6-I wish Leila (was – had been – is – is doing) ready now to go to the shops.

7 -(On –during – While – As) her sleep , she had a nightmare so she woke up frightened.

8- My father (said – threatened – promised – warned) me not to smoke.

9-The teacher (finished – didn't finish – hasn't finished – will finish) the lesson yet.

10-One of these trees (was – were – is – are) pruned the other day .

11-Father , (this – that – these – those) my best friend , Ahmed .

12-The oxen went into the water to wash (itself – themselves – himself – herself)

13. Which sentence is correct?

a. Nada said, "My father is a teacher." b. Nada said "My father is a teacher."
c. Nada said, "my father is a teacher." d. Nada said, "My father is a teacher?"

14. When the ship was about to sink , most of the passengers were ………………

a. pleased b. terrifying c. petrified d. delighted

15. Which word in the following sentence is an adverb " unfortunately , She lost the game "?

a. game b. fortunately c. lost d. She

16. Is this (peas – bees – bats - bias) by omission , placement or spin ?

17. The police are looking for a (victim - vet – convict – baby) who escaped from prison

18. What is the last paragraph in the essay called?

a. conclusion b. body paragraph c. introduction d. exposition

The film is very popular so there is a long --------------- in front of the cinema to watch it

a) antiquities b) queues c) rows d) seats

20- --------------- newspapers have large pages and serious stories.

a) Magazine b) Tabloid c) Broadsheet d) Bubbles

21-Those who steal and rob ships in the sea are accused of ---------------------

a) piracy b) diplomacy c) bravery d) privacy

22-The earthquake ------------- a lot of buildings and most people became homeless

a) managed b) ruined c) constructed d) mended

23-Those who mix milk with water are ---------------- and all of us should reject them

a) scared b) shocked c) honest d) cheats

24-Sugar (happens – finds – occurs – takes place) naturally in fruit .

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It is often said in guidebooks that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians certainly must have believed this. Where else did their food come from except the rich black mud brought by the river during the annual floods? How could they transport their huge blocks of stone and their enormous statues? On the flood water of the Nile.

However, since the river is now controlled in Egypt by the High Dam at Aswan, there is no longer a flood every year as there used to be in the past. There are some people who see the High Dam as a mixed blessing. One disadvantage is that the Nile no longer brings the mineral-rich mud which used to feed the soil.

By the year 2025, Egypt will suffer from shortage of water. As the population grows, so more people will need water for drinking, washing, etc. At the same time, more water will also be needed to irrigate land in the desert to provide a suitable environment for the growing population. So what can be done? Water can be re-cycled, that is to say, some waste water can be purified and re-used. Engineers can also search for more water underground. However, the Nile will always remain the major source of water for the country. Yet, the river upon which Egypt relies begins thousands of kilometres to the south, and is shared by other countries in Africa. Both Egypt and Sudan receive water from sources in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi. What would happen if these decided they needed more of water from the Nile? The answer is co-operation.

Agriculture in Egypt depends almost entirely on irrigation, as there is hardly any rain. This is not true of some of the other Nile states, such as Uganda. Dams could therefore be built in these countries to provide water storage for Egypt at the same time, to provide a source of energy. Efforts could also be made to reduce the large loss. These are issues which ill concern all the countries of the Nile in the next century in order to ensure that there is enough water for everyone.

Choose the correct answer from a, b , c , or d :

1 By the year 2025, Egypt will suffer from .... of water.
a) lack b) increase c) growth d) rise

2 Other Nile basin countries depend on .... agriculture
a) water of the Nile b) rain water c) wells d) recycled water

3 Nile basin countries are .... in number.
a) seven b) eight c) six d) four

4 The high (wall – Dam – Fence – Building) protects Egypt from floods.

5 Nile basin countries need dams to ....
a) irrigate their field b) generate electricity c) transport blocks of stone d) store water

6 The underlined word " these " refers to..............
a) Engineers b) Floods c) Nile states d) shortage of water

7 What could be done to improve the water supply from the Nile?
a) use it b) waste it c) recycle it d) cycle it

8 Do you think The High Dam has brought only good things?
a) Yes , of course b) definitely c) I don't know d) No , it has demerits , too

9 Explain what you think the phrase 'mixed blessing' means.
a) It has pros and cons b) It has drawbacks c) It has merits d) It has advantages

10 The Nile was important to the Ancient Egyptians as they used it to ---------------
a) transport goods b) grow crops c) generate electricity d) both a & b

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Hi Dalia,

You asked me to tell you about the interview that I had on Tuesday. It did not start very well. My appointment was at eight o'clock so I had to get up very early. Then there was a downpour as I was walking to the office so I was very wet when I arrived. However, there were two other people who were there for interviews too, and they also got wet!

When it was my turn, the manager was very friendly. He looked at my CV and said that I had excellent qualifications. Then he asked me to describe myself. I said that I was sociabl and conscientious. He asked me if I spoke any languages. I told him that I spoke English fluently. Then he asked me if I had done any volunteering. I told him that I often helped at a local charity for poor and disadvantaged children. He also asked me about my free time activities. I told him that I enjoyed weightlifting. He said that he found that surprising but also impressive!

He asked me why I wanted to work for his company. I explained that it had a very good reputation and that I had always wanted to work as a tour guide in a big organisation. At the end of the interview, he said that I was an excellent candidate and I was qualified to do the job. He explained that he would make up his mind about who would get the job in the next few days. I really hope that I get it. Write soon.

Best wishes,

Ola

1 Which of these questions did the manager ask?

a Do you do volunteering? b Can you do volunteering?
c Have you done any volunteering? d Why don't you do volunteering?

2 Which information did the manager find surprising?

a Ola helps a charity. b Ola was wet. c Ola is fluent in English. d Ola likes weightlifting.

3 Why did the manager want to know if she had done any volunteering?

a) Because he can't pay her . b To find out if she is a kind person.
c Because he works for a charity. d As he needs someone to work with children.

4 What is the main idea of the email?

a Ola knows she has got the job. b Ola doesn't know if she has got the job yet.
c Ola can't get the job. d Why Ola will start the job in a few days.

5- What does the underlined word " it ' refer to?

a the tour guide b the job c the manager d the company

6 What do you think that disadvantaged means?

a rich b having problems c strong d voluntary

7 When was Ola's interview was on ----------------------

a) Saturday b) Sunday c)Monday d) Tuesday

8 The manager wanted to know if Ola spoke any languages as she was going to be ------

a) a tour guide b) a teacher c) a journalist d) an ambassadress

Translation

1)Translate into Arabic:

1	Modern devices have no longer been a luxury but it has become a must for every house.

ا - لم تعد الأجهزة الحديثة متعة، بل هي إضافة لكل بيت.
ب- لم تعد المعدات الحديثة ترفا، بل هي ضرورة لكل بيت.
د- لم تعد الأجهزة الحديثة ترفا، بل هي ضرورة لكل بيت.
ج- لم تعد الأجهزة التقليدية ترفا، بل هي ضرورة لكل بيت

2	We should exploit our natural resources to raise our Egyptian national economy.

ا- يجب أن نهمل مصادرنا الطبيعية للنهوض باقتصادنا القومي المصري.
ب- يجب أن نستغل مصادرنا القومية للنهوض باقتصادنا القومي المصري.
ج- يجب أن نستغل مصادرنا الطبيعية للنهوض باقتصادنا القومي المصري.
د- يجب أن نستغل مصادرنا الطبيعية للنهوض بدخلنا القومي المصري.

3-Allah has granted Egypt a lot of natural resources that if they are well used, we will become one of the richest countries .

ا- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول
ب- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من اقوي الدول .
ج- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطينية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول
د- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استهلاكها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول .

4	Democracy is the only means which protects citizens' interests.

ا- إن الحرية هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على مصالح المواطنين.
ب- إن الديمقراطية هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على مصالح المواطنين.
ج- إن الديمقراطية هي المرحلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على اهتمامات المواطنين.
د- إن الديمقراطية هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على مصانع المواطنين

Translate into English:

1- الحرية هي اثمن شيء في حياتنا ويجب الحفاظ عليها.

a) Freedom is the most precious thing in our life and we should keep it.
b) Equality is the most precious thing in our life and we should keep it.
c) Freedom is the most delicious thing in our life and we should keep it.
d) Freedom is the most precious thing in our life and we should waste it.

2- إن النهضة التكنولوجية الحديثة سوف تغير وجه العالم في القرن الحادي والعشرين.

a) Modern technological science will change the world face in the twenty first century.
b) Modern technological renaissance will change the world face in the twenty first century.
c) Modern technological renaissance will change the world face in the twenty first decade.
d) Modern technological renaissance will exchange the world face in the twenty first century.

3-لقد أصبحت السياحة العمود الفقرى لتطوير القتصاد المصرى.

1.Tourism has become the backs bone of the development of the Egyptian economy.
2.Tourism has become the backbone of the development of the Egypt economy.
3.Tourism has becomed the backbone of the development of the Egyptian economy.
4.Tourism has become the backbone of the development of the Egyptian economy.

4-تهدف قوانين المرور الجديدة الى تحقيق أنسياب المرور والحد من حوادث السيارات.

1.The new traffic law aim to achieve the flow of traffic and reduce car accidents.
2. The new traffic laws aim to achieve the flew of traffic and reduce car accidents.
3.The new traffic laws aim to achieve the flow of traffic and reduce car accidents.
4.The new traffic laws aim for achieve the flow of traffic and reduce car accidents.

5تبذل الحكومة ما فى وسعها لرفع مستوى معيشة الفراد.

1.The government do its best to raise the individuals' standard of living.
2.The government does its best to raise the individuals' standard of living.
3.The government does its best for raise the individuals' standard of living.
4.The government does its best to raise the individuals' standards of living.



1)Translate into Arabic:

Learning foreign languages needs never stop. One shouldn't learn a foreign language merely to achieve an immediate professional or academic aim and then give it up. He should carry on learning as it is a valuable experience that enriches his life.

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Merely	فقط – لمجرد	give it up.	ثم يتوقف عنة	Enrich يثري	
valuable experience	خبرة قيمة	carry on =go on = continue	هدف أكاديمى	يحققAchieve	
Professional	مهني	academic aim	يثري		
needs never stop.	لا يجب أن يتوقف أبدا	immediate	مؤقت		

Translate into English:

علي كل فرد في مجتمعنا أن يشارك في تحمل المسئولية للتغلب علي مشاكلنا الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية و البيئية .

…………………………………………………………………………………

social	الاجتماعي	Take part in =share in = contribute to =participate in	يشارك فى
economic	الاقتصادية	bearing/Shouldering responsibility	تحمل المسئولية
Environmental	البيئية	overcome	يتغلب على

2)Translate into Arabic:

Celebrating the new millennium at the foot of the Pyramids of Giza was marvelous. That was the best place from which we could pass to the new century. The celebration aimed at combining the ancient and the modern and reviewing the history of human civilization.

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Celebrating	الاحتفال ب	marvelous	رائعا
Millennium	الألفية	reviewing =restoring	استرداد
Combining	دمج	human civilization.	الحضارة الإنسانية

Translate into English:. تبذل الحكومة أقصي جهدها لإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب و بناء مساكن لهم

…………………………………………………………………………………………

work opportunities	فرص عمل	The government	الحكومة
build houses	تبتى مساكن	does its best to	تبذل أقصي جهدها

3)Translate into Arabic:

To be interested in something is a golden rule in life. If a person is always chained to his office, he will grow physically and mentally weak. If such a person has a hobby, his daily work will no longer be tiring.

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physically	بدنيا	To be interested in something	ان يكون لك شيء تهتم به
mentally	ذهنيا	a golden rule	قاعدة ذهبية
daily work	عمل يومي	chained to	مقيدا ب

Translate into English:. يجب أن نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار

…………………………………………………………………………………………

-Write a paragraph of about :

a) Education reform

b) Reading literatutre and its effect on people

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Salesman : Can I help you?
Maha : Yes, 1) ………………………………………………………
Salesman : I'm sorry, the manager is not available now. 2) ………………………………….?
Maha : 3) ……………………………………...
Salesman : A complaint. About what?
Maha : 4) …………………………………………………………..
Salesman : What's wrong with it?
Maha : It shrank after I had washed it.
Salesman : No problem, madam. 5) ………………………………………………………..
Maha : But I don't want another dress. I want my money back.
Salesman : OK. 6) ……………………………………………………………...
Maha : Thank you. Here's the receipt.

((

Interviewer : Be seated, please 1) ……………………………………………………….?
Amal : No, this is my second time to apply for a job as a receptionist.
Interviewer : Why do you choose this job?
Amal : 2) ………………………………………………………………………………….
Interviewer : 3) …………………………………………………………………………….?
Amal : I speak English and French well.
Interviewer : Have you got any experience?
Amal : Of course. 4) ………………………………………………………………………..
Interviewer : What skills do you have?
Amal :5) ……………………………………………………………………….
.**Interviewer** : 6) ……………………………………………………………………?
Amal : I think I will take 3000 pounds a month.

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3 – tasneem and taghreed are talking about studding science at university.

Tasneem : Why do you want to study science at university?
Taghreed : 1) ……………………………………………………
Tasneem : 2) …………………………………….………….?
Taghreed : I want to specialise in developing vaccines.
Tasneem : 3) ……………………………………………….?
Taghreed : I chose this mainly to save children from diseases
Tasneem : 4) …………………………………………….?.
Taghreed : Diabetes and cancers.
Tasneem : But 5) ……………………………………………………
Taghreed : That is wrong. Doctors can only manage diabetes.
Tasneem : What do you mean by managing a disease?
Taghreed : Of course, 6) ……………………………………………………………..
Tasneem : I wish you could achieve your dreams.
Taghreed : Thanks,